

The Chautauqua Did Us Good

The Chautauqua this year in Berea was a wonderful success! More people came and those who came were more greatly blessed and benefited than last year.

We shall all work harder, make more money and enjoy life better, because of the excitement and messages which the Chautauqua brought us.

The Citizen congratulates the enterprising citizens who arranged for the coming of the Chautauqua and the management of it which gave us so much of inspiration and impulse and uplift.

The Dragging War

The war in Europe drags on and will soon enter its second year.

Nothing has been gained for anybody's welfare by all this horror and bloodshed.

We can admire courage in people who are in the wrong, and there are many acts of heroism and devotion, but they are all things to be regretted like the burning of goods and the loss of life at a fire or railway accident.

The final outcome can only be the defeat of Germany and her helpers Austria and Turkey, although it may be long delayed. The great hope of Germany was in rapid drives at the beginning. The longer the war lasts the stronger proportionally will be the position of those who are fighting Germany.

Germany can wear herself out in simply beating the Russians, even though she beats them every time.

Our Children

The truest blessings in every home are the boys and girls. Just as The Citizen is being read, the public schools will be beginning throughout the mountains. These schools are America's greatest gift to her children. In some districts the schooling which the children get is worth more than can be estimated in money, while in other districts, as people say, "the school is of no account."

Every parent should make up his mind right now that he will have the best school advantages for his children.

This means that he will vote for the best man for school trustee, that he will favor a good school building, that he will work for the appointment of the best teacher, and above all that he will see to it that his children are in school the first day and every day.

God bless the children!

Letter from Dr. Roberts

To The Citizen Readers:

An early morning flight with Professor Edwards and Smith as companions, through the gray dawn across Kentucky, by the swollen banks of the Licking river soon brought us to the Ohio border. The rains made for freshness; everywhere the promise of plentiful crops. Some wheat in shock; here and there haying in progress, evidence of the foresighted farmer, whose thrift made the trip across Ohio like a journey through a paradise, so beautiful was the land.

The next morning we were turned out of the sleeping car at Jamestown, N. Y., at 3:30 to make connections for Buffalo and Rochester. The thermometer showed 54 degrees. Cold enough for fires but no heat available. A short walk through the quiet street showed how unprofitable a thing is a sleeping town. The bustle of the day seems an intrusion, a pretense.

Jamestown, twenty miles from

Chautauqua, on hills many, with homes of wealth and comfort, stores abound and factories, woolen cloth, furniture, office fixtures are the principal of the widely varied industries.

Two hours ride, passing through Gowanda, home of my grandfather and birthplace of Mrs. Roberts. Here Sallow & Popple made plows and stoves for all Cattaraugus County and some of the rest of the world, later the wood moving machines, then drilling outfits for oil wells, all in which Bishop Sallow, whom you remember, had a share.

Rochester was reached in a three-hour ride from Buffalo, through a rich country, with orchards and other fruits on every farm, while the well-tilled fields were made more beautiful by the graceful elms on every side.

At Rochester, a glad welcome awaited us in the hospitable and lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. Pool.

(Continued on Page Five)

FROM OUR MAIL BAG

Editor of The Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:
Enclosed please find check for \$1, for which you will please renew my subscription for another year. Will you please change my address for the summer, from Bradner, O., to Leipsic, O., Box 84.

Have been re-hired to take charge of the schools at Bradner for next year. Am planning to attend the North-Western Ohio Berea Re-union at Cleveland, June 26. Also the re-union at Berea next spring.

Do not know how I would get along without The Citizen. Do not want to miss a single copy.

Sincerely yours,
J. Frank Hoffman.

Wooster, O.

A Berean in a strange place without The Citizen is like a ship without a rudder.

J. G. D.

Ionia, Ky.

Enclosed find check for \$1.50 for which send me The Citizen one year and the Citizen Fountain Pen as advertised. I missed last week's Citizen. Could not do without it at all. Through it I keep in touch with the School and the people I have known and loved.

L. S.



News Snapshots Of the Week

The most eventful maneuvers of the war in weeks culminated in the occupation of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, Austria, by the Teutonic armies; the Russians evacuated in orderly retreat. Before going to the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., President Wilson named Robert Lansing, former counselor, as the secretary of state. The president also posed for a picture with Ellen McAdoo, his new grandchild. After commuting the sentence of Leo Frank to life imprisonment Governor Slaton of Georgia declared martial law around his home. Harry Thaw gained point, and trial by jury started for test as to his sanity. Seventy-five thousand saw the super-Dreadnought Arizona as she left the ways at New York. Belgian schoolship L'Avenir, with cadets aboard, arrived from France as a merchantman.

OUR OWN STATE

Boyd County Goes Wet

Ashland, June 28.—The local option election passed off quietly today in Boyd County, although unusual interest was manifested at all of the voting precincts. Workers for both the "drys" and "wets" were exceptionally alert all day and automobiles and other vehicles were kept busy hauling voters to the polls. With three precincts not reported out of twenty-nine the majority for the "wets" is about 1,000.

Railroad on Clover Fork

Harlan, Ky.—The contractors have begun the work of grading the new railroad extension from the terminal of the Washtoto & Black Mountain Railroad at Ages and will continue until the road is completed to the mouth of Yocum's Creek. This new extension will open up several thousand acres of the very best coal land in Harlan County for immediate development.

New Telephone Company

Jackson, Ky.—The Lost Creek Telephone Company has been organized, with G. E. Drushal, president; Solomon Noble, vice-president; G. W. Deaton, secretary-treasurer and general manager. This company has bought from the Jackson-Hazard Telephone Company that part of the line extending from the mouth of Lost Creek to this city. The line is now being repaired and will (Continued on page five)

HUERTA ARRESTED

AT THE BORDER—REVOLUTION FRUSTRATED—UNCLE SAM ACTED WITH SPEED

To Prevent Fomenting of Another Revolution Movement On the American Soil.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

El Paso, Texas.—Charges of having conspired to incite a revolution against a friendly country were filed against General Victoriano Huerta, former President of Mexico, who was placed under arrest at Newman, N. M., by Federal officers. Similar charges were filed against General Pascual Orozco, who was arrested at the same time. Huerta was released on \$15,000 bond. Orozco's bail was fixed at \$7,500, and he also was released. Instead of being given an enthusiastic welcome by his supporters, many of whom had gathered at the border, General Huerta reached El Paso in custody of Federal officers and under guard of 35 United States troops.

The former Mexican Executive and General Orozco were taken to the customs house here and later removed to Ft. Bliss, where they were held until their bonds had been provided. General Huerta in answer to a question denied he had intended to re-enter Mexico at this time. General Huerta had planned to leave the train at Newman and motor 30 miles to El Paso, accompanied by Major Luis Fuentes. (Continued on page eight)

HALICZ TAKEN

BY GERMAN ARMY

Last Strong Position on Lemberg Line Taken.

CAPTURE 6,470 PRISONERS

French Aviator Drops Eight Shells on Zeppelin Factories and Sheds With Success—Arras Battle Front Reported Calm.

London, June 29.—After five days' heavy fighting the Austro-German forces have succeeded in occupying Halicz, the last strong position held by the Russians south of the Lemberg line in Galicia.

Austro-German activity at the present time appears limited to the movements towards the Vistula and the fight around the Dniester. The German statement tells of the constant advance towards the Bessarabian frontier from Lemberg, but gives no details.

They have also crossed the Dniester river on a front of five miles, and have compelled the Russians to take up new positions.

Petrograd dispatches report these new positions as naturally very strong. They are on the Gnila Lipa river, which flows south from above Rohatyn to the Dniester at Halicz.

Around the Vistula, Przemyśl again appears as a center of fighting. The operations this time are north and northeast of the town and there the Germans claim to have repulsed strong Russian counter attacks against positions captured by the Germans on June 25.

The important sector of the Vistula front appears to be that portion of the river, just north of the river San. There the Germans are attempting to effect a crossing with the idea of uniting their forces on the left side of the river with those operating on the other side.

Although the German statement reports that General von Linsingen has taken 6,470 Russian prisoners since June 23, military observers in London are finding some comfort in the fact that the Grand Duke Nicholas has been able to withdraw his armies intact all along the line.

A French aviator flew over the Zeppelin factories and sheds at Friedrichshaven and succeeded in dropping eight shells "with success." Because of engine trouble, the aviator was forced to alight later, but managed to land on Swiss territory near Rheinfelden. The nature of the damage caused or the extent of it are not specified by the war office.

For the most part the Arras battle front has been calm. The Germans have delivered attacks east of Met-teral, in Alsace, but have failed to renew their attacks at the Catonne trench, on the heights of the Meuse, which brought them some success.

BERLIN NOTE FAVORABLE

Will Be Little Danger of Break With United States.

Washington, June 29.—Officials at the state department made it known that Ambassador Gerard has reported that indications in Berlin are that the German reply to President Wilson's note on the submarine issue will be favorable.

The details of Ambassador Gerard's report, the first on the subject since the receipt of the president's note in Berlin, were not disclosed by department officials and it is not known whether or not he forecasted the probable terms of the coming German (Continued on page five)

DAUGHTER OF CZAR

Grand Duchess Goes to Battle Front as Nurse.



Paris, June 29.—Although she is only sixteen years old, the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the czar, asked to be allowed to accompany other titled women who went to the front to nurse wounded Russian soldiers. Her presence in the field hospitals has aided in the recovery of many a wounded soldier.

SUBSEA ISSUE IN FRYE CASE

Involves Interpretation of Treaty of 1828.

PRIZE COURT IS OPPOSED

United States Will Not Accept View That Treaty Justifies the Destruction of Neutral Vessels Carrying Contraband.

Washington, June 29.—Announcement of text of American note sent to Germany on June 24, with regard to the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, sunk by a German warship last January, discloses the fact that controversy has become one regarding the interpretation of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia.

The note, just made public here, shows the United States for the second time taking exception to the German plan of having the Frye case settled in prize court. The United States renews its demand for the payment of indemnity, the amount of which, it asserts, should be agreed upon by direct negotiations between the two governments. It is made clear in the note that the United States will have nothing to do with any prize court proceedings which the German government may institute in the Frye case. As the owners of the Frye have put their interests entirely in the hands of the state department, it is considered unlikely that they will make any effort to be represented in the first hearing, which was set for late this month.

Indirectly, by virtue of certain claims made by the German government as to her right to sink neutral vessels carrying contraband, the (Continued on page five)

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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No Immodest News Items!

HELP THE CHILDREN

Although Americans have shown a ready generosity toward the stricken and needy people of Europe since the beginning of the present war, a relief plan just organized in New York City, is believed to hold a stronger and straighter appeal to this nation than any previous one of a kindred nature. This plan was inaugurated by Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer of the Secours National, which has been sending food and clothing to the destitute aged people, women and children in France. The object of this new work is to send kits containing necessary articles of wear to the babies and little children of the destitute and devastated sections of France.

There is a double appeal to this work. First; it does not seek in any way to furnish aid to the belligerent or fighting branch of the French nation. Second; it does aim to give greatly needed aid to children—to little children who are in need and helpless. There are thousands of these little ones in France today, homeless orphans who are in rags or completely destitute of clothing. These are the children the Secours National proposes to help.

It is no reflection upon the French Government that this distressing condition exists today. That peaceful cultured nation was precipitated into a war of defense and, against terrible odds, has worked wonders in sustaining its army and earning for the non-combatants.

But France cannot accomplish miracles and it is from America that help for these children must come, children whose great grandfathers a hundred years ago fought to make America free.

It is now the time when Americans—blessed with the liberty France helped to win for her—are enjoying the benefits and pleasures of vacation. These little children of France are suffering for the necessities of life. Would it not be beautifully appropriate for Americans to give a part—only a small part—of their vacation funds for this worthy cause?

Will you help these children? Arrangements have been made whereby the cost of each kit is held to the small amount of two dollars (\$2). Free transportation is furnished by the French Government while safe and advantageous distribution of the kits is guaranteed by the American War Relief Clearing House in Paris.

All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer, Secours National, 16 East 47th street, New York City.

GET READY FOR THE BIG SWAIN SHOW

Here Week Commencing Monday Night, Fair Week

Notwithstanding the enormous amount of newspaper publicity that has been given the W. I. Swain Show Co. for years past, bearing directly upon the general excellence of the varied programs offered by this well-known organization yet little has been made public concerning the intricacies of its management.

It might be interesting to those whose lives do not bring them into direct contact with the inside government and conduct of an enterprise of this magnitude to know that the administration of its affairs is handled with the same scrupulous care as to detail that characterizes the successful management of any large industrial corporation. In fact, the requirements of the staff in charge of its various branches are even more exacting.

The show is divided into several departments over each of which is appointed a supervisor or foreman who is accountable to the general management for the regular performance of duties assigned to those under his charge, which must, of necessity, be of clock-like regularity.

Mr. Swain himself employs the services of a hook-keeper and stenographer who remain with him on his private Pullman car "Inverness," which is reputed to be the most luxurious and best appointed car utilized in the show business. It was built for Mr. Swain at a cost of \$20,000, and has been the subject of newspaper comment in many cities.—Ad.

THE NEWSPAPER

Born of the deep daily need of the nation. I am the voice of now. The incarnate spirit of the times—monarch of the things that are.

My "cold type" burns with the fire-blood of human action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the world. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I sleep not—rest not. I know not night, nor day, nor season. I know no death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every moon—with every twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world-event.

Those who created me cease to be. Yet I live on and on. My responsibility is infinite. I speak and the world stops to listen. I say the word, and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace, and the war lords obey.

I am the hands of the clock of time—the clarion voice of civilization.

—By Joseph H. Finn, before the Ad. Men's convention in Chicago.

WHO SAYS THE HEN IS A JOKE?

The following is taken from Farm and Fireside:

"There are still farmers who consider the hen as a means of income a joke.

"Judged from these figures made public by the Southern Railway Company, Tennessee hens are 'jokers' worth cultivating.

"One shipping point (Morristown, Tennessee) consigned 325 cars of eggs in 1914, containing 130,000 cases, or 46,800,000 eggs.

"In addition to the eggs, 175 cars of live poultry and 53 cars of dressed fowls were shipped from the same point."

A POLYGLOT FOURTH.

How American Holiday Is Celebrated by New York's Many Nationalities.

Patriotic celebrations conducted in half a dozen different languages are numbered among the features of the Fourth of July in New York city, the most cosmopolitan place on earth. Neighborhood affairs, held in various parks, give Manhattan's foreign born population a clearer idea of the meaning of the day.

In each of the public parks there is a flag raising, and the Declaration of Independence is read in the language used most in that particular district. The celebrations generally begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The big event in City Hall park is the parade of nations. Dozens of families, representing as many different countries, showing the cosmopolitan character of the population, are always in line. The head of each family carries the flag of his native land, but the foreign flags are greatly outnumbered by the stars and stripes. The City History club supplies the program at McGowan's pass in Central park. This includes a drill by Continental guards.

At Washington square French residents gather and hear praise of Lafayette. In Mulberry Bend and in some parks Italian dwellers hear addresses on the history of the United States.

Tompkins square is set apart for the Hungarians. At John Jay park, Seventy-sixth street and the East river, the Bohemians assemble. Hamilton Fish and Seward parks are reserved for the Jewish population.

"The neighborhood celebration gives the foreigners a better insight into the history of their adopted land," said a prominent New Yorker. "Many ignorant Europeans do not know the significance of the day. The observation arouses in them a patriotic feeling for America."

Fourth Interesting but Too Noisy For Adult Americans.

I cannot remember a Fourth of July in my life that was not a happy one. As a boy I was fond of parades, marching music and gunpowder and, like all boys, made every sacrifice for the usual pyrotechnics and never was so happy as with the noise of that day. But now—what a difference being a mere man makes! I think I could make any sacrifice to free myself from the noise of it.

"However, I never want to live to see the Fourth of July celebrations lose their interest. For then civil and religious liberty would cease to be cherished by mankind. It is not an extravagance to glorify with bunting and powder the creation and preservation of the Union. Such ovations strengthen our loyalty to justice and freedom.—Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan.

A JULY 4 WOMAN.

Handy Betty Hager Helped Our Fathers to Win Independence.

Patriotic service in the American Revolution was rendered by Handy Betty Hager, known also as Betty the Blacksmith, who refitted guns and artillery for the patriotic armies. Betty was a natural mechanic, whose latent abilities were developed in the employ of Samuel Leverett, a blacksmith-farmer living near Boston.

Prior to the battle of Concord the patriots of the surrounding country had been preparing themselves for the conflict for months. Guns of all types—matchlocks, flintlocks, smoothbores, blunderbusses and what not, some of which had not seen service for three or four generations—came piling into the Leverett shop, and while Leverett himself could be observed by any passing Tory to be busily engaged in shoeing horses, his unsuspected assistant was working in a secret chamber making the neighbors' antiquated old firearms serviceable once more.

Betty kept up this volunteer work throughout the whole course of the war, never accepting a single copper for her labor. To Betty and her employer likewise belongs the credit of putting the first captured British cannon into action after they had been spiked by their former owners.

A Vow For the Fourth.

Let us, standing by our fathers' graves, swear anew, and teach the oath to our children, that, with God's help, the American republic, clasping this continent in its embrace, shall stand unmoved, though all the powers of slavery, piracy and European jealousy should combine to overthrow it; that we shall have in the future, as we have had in the past, one country, one constitution and one destiny; that our sons may gather strength from our examples in every contest with despotism that times may have in store to try their virtue, and that they may rally under the stars and stripes to battle for freedom and the right of man, with our olden warcry "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."—John Jay, July 4, 1861.

How Switzerland Celebrates.

The time has come to improve our methods of the celebration of patriotic days, not, perhaps, to limit the rights of the small boy, whose expression of freedom in the Chinese way is but natural, but to give the day to broader fellowships that will make the customs of America more dear, not only to our native inhabitants, but to the immigrants from Italy, the Azores, and from all lands. Switzerland, in her picnics at historic places and her excursions to such places, has for us a model, one that makes the home habitation sacred and patriotism prophetic of a nobler and better world.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

A SAFE INVESTMENT PAYING 7%

FREE FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXES
IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.

7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

Par Value of Shares \$100.

PREFERRED AS TO BOTH ASSETS AND PROFITS.

Quarterly Dividend Dates, first Monday in March, June, September and December. Redeemable as a whole or in part, at any time, at the option of the Company at 125 and accrued dividend.

CAPITALIZATION.

	Authorized	Outstanding
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Common Stock	2,500,000	1,437,000

Important features regarding the business of this Company and this issue of stock may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. This stock is a legal investment for trust funds in the State of Kentucky.
2. The company has no bonded or mortgage indebtedness.
3. This business was established in 1877 by C. C. Mengel and C. R. Mengel, and incorporated in 1903 as C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., under the laws of the State of Kentucky, and has been continuously successful during the whole period of 38 years.
4. The business of the Company is the manufacture of Mahogany Lumber and Veneers, and it is the largest importer of Mahogany in the United States; its proportion of the entire importation in 1911 being 18%; 1912, 24%; 1913, 11%; 1914, 16%.
5. The legal proceedings for the issue of the above Preferred Stock have been passed upon by Judge Alex. P. Humphrey, and Archibald B. Young, Esq., of Louisville.

PRICE \$100 PER SHARE.

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Special circular giving complete details of the above issue of Preferred stock may be obtained, and payment for the stock may be made at any of the above addresses.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

My command of King George of England no wines or spirits will be allowed to be consumed in any of his majesty's houses.

The question of drink and its effect on the work necessary for the prosecution of war overshadowed everything else in public interest.

The press and the public favor some drastic measures, a majority of the newspapers expressing the belief that total prohibition, which would appeal to all classes, is necessary.

King George's example and appeal is said to have had a most remarkable effect at Glasgow. The shipyards of that city comprise probably the hardest drinking community in Great Britain, but after word was received of the king's action by concerted agreement the laborers are reported to have shunned the bar-rooms.

Government leaders have stated that they are considering the question not from a moral, but from an economic standpoint. They believe the country will gain financially by any movement suppressing the sale of liquor. A manufacturer, who is a student of the drink problem, says: "If the public saw the time-sheets of industrial concerns engaged in manufacturing munitions of war, showing the contrast between the work done by teetotalers and drinkers, it would be appalled. The days lost by drinkers reduce their working time on an average to three full days a week. Britain's drink bill is twice as much per capita as America's, four times as much as Canada's, and far the highest of any country in the world."

OH, FOR A DESPOT!

For years we dry, teetotal cranks have tried to slay the demon Rum, and from our agitated ranks all sorts of shrieks and prayers have come. Such weapons as were at command we have employed, as best we knew, and every corner of the land has heard our earnest how-do-do. We gain a little every year, small triumphs follow every slump; a village there, a county here, cuts out the booze and hits the pump. But, oh! it is a weary task, this tolling onward, stage by stage, while Barleycorn, with jug and flask, still poisons Youth and murders Age! But in this country of the free we cannot burn the boozing den, or lock the door and lose the key—the Beast must linger in its den, until the law, that's halt and lame, can be persuaded of the truth, and urged to kill the thing of shame that fattens on the nation's youth. Enlightened Russia knows the way, great Russia, with her tyrant czar; he twists his wrist, and in a day the lid is placed on every bar. The wish is treason, much I fear, and I am shaking in my shoes—I wish we had a despot here, just long enough to kill Old Rooter.—Walt Mason.

MEXICO AND DRINK.

"Pancho" Villa, the Mexican leader, has declared for prohibition. Personally he is a total abstainer and does not even smoke. In an interview recently he announced: "Mexico will be without liquor when peace comes if it is in my power. Mexico is suffering from it now. It is not only the effect of the drink upon those who drink it, but the effect upon those who are to come. Most of the epilepsy is caused by drunkenness. The children are the sufferers and, as usual, the poor suffer the most from it. The president of a people might not be a drinker himself, but so long as he permits his people to play with poison he is showing himself a weakling. I will not permit it among my officers. It makes them less efficient. When my troops reach a town I order all of the saloons closed. Some of my men have been shot for drunkenness, and some saloon keepers have been executed for selling into the soldiers."

THE SECOND GENERATION.

Ex-President Taft and his two sons, Robert W. and Charles P., differ decidedly on the prohibition question. Shortly after Mr. Taft vetoed the Kenyon-Webb bill as unconstitutional. Robert W. Taft, his oldest son, published in the Harvard Law Review an article showing that his learned father was wrong in his conclusions. Quite recently the ex-president has given public expression to his opposition to state-wide and nation-wide prohibition, but his son, Charles P. Taft, a member of the Yale trio which met the Syracuse university team in a freshmen debate on state and national prohibition, stoutly defended prohibition and took the stand that prohibition laws have been successful where they have been given a chance, citing especially Maine and Kansas.

DISPLACE DRINK WITH TEA.

The rapid increase in dry territory in the United States has resulted in a shortage of tea, according to George F. Mitchell, supervising tea inspector of the treasury department. The price of tea is advancing steadily. Russia, the greatest tea-drinking nation in the world, is expected to consume even more tea as a result of the czar's order abolishing the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly vodka, in that empire. Russian soldiers in the trenches are given tea as a part of their rations at the present time.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 4

ABSALOM'S FAILURE

LESSON TEXT—II Samuel 18:1-16. GOLDEN TEXT—Children obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right.—Ephesians 6:1.

His confluence with Joab, in the death of Uriah, was a costly bargain for David, and the development of sin in his family with its long train of fearful consequences teaches us that sin respects not person nor position. The dark story of chapter 13 involves Absalom's flight and Joab's strategy in getting him back to Jerusalem (ch. 14). All is not as well, however, as it outwardly appears, for Absalom the beautiful (14:25) soon stole the heart of the ten tribes, Israhel (ch. 15), from his indulgent and indifferent parent. Then follows the story of that father's flight and of the son's entry into the capital city.

This entire story is one of the most wonderful dramas recorded in secular or sacred history. It may be divided roughly as follows: Act I. Absalom slays his brother. Act II. David fails to become fully reconciled. Act III. Absalom's rebellion. Act IV. David's grief. The lesson for today has to do with Acts III and IV.

Act III. Scene 1. David's Flight and Fleeing, chapters 15, 16 and 17. "A foolish son is a grief to his father, and bitterness to her that bare him" (Prov. 17:25). On the other hand an indulgent and an indifferent father brings grief to his son.

Scene 2. The Battle of Mount Ephraim (chapter 18). David at the Gata, v. 1-5. The place where David "numbered" (v. 1) his followers was Mahanaim (17:27), where Jacob saw the two "hosts" of angels (Gen. 32:1, 21). What David saw was quite different. As he waited he had time to contemplate that other time that he remained behind when he ought to have gone forth to battle and which resulted in the sin for which he was even now suffering (ch. 11:7). Absalom was shrewd as men count shrewdness, but he made one fatal omission in planning his campaign, he left God out of his reckoning (ch. 17:14 R. V.). David's use of Hushai was fully justified by the situation into which this reckless son was precipitated, still it is probable that David listened to the advice of his followers (v. 3) more willingly because of his reluctance to fight against his own son.

Scene 3. Absalom's Defeat, vv. 6-10. The battle was so planned that the advantage of the forest was on David's side and more of the enemies of David were smitten by the hand of God (v. 8) than were slain by the servants of David. These men brought judgment upon themselves through their disloyalty to God's chosen king (Judges 5:20, 21) and in this we see a type of that final victory which shall end our David's engagement with his foes (Rev. 19:11-21; 11 Thess. 2:8). Men who today are disloyal or disobedient to God's chosen King can only expect "a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation which shall devour the adversaries" (11eb. 10:27). At the end of the battle proud Absalom is not found in his chariot, but helplessly entangled in the crown of his pride.

Scene 4. Absalom's Death, vv. 11-15. "Absalom chanced to meet" (v. 9 R. V.); there is no chance in the providence of God. His desire to meet David's servants is granted, yet that meeting brought Absalom dismay, defeat and ruin.

Joab now takes matters into his own hands. He held David in his power and had a debt to pay Absalom (ch. 14:29). Most dearly did Absalom pay the penalty to this vengeful, time-abiding soldier. Joab was not content to slay this proud youth, but, to show his contempt, he cast the dead body into a pit and raised over it a "great heap" of stones (v. 17). So Absalom's proud monument (v. 18) failed of its intended purpose. David's victory was complete; even so will be the ultimate victory of our "greater David" (Phil. 2:10, 11).

Act IV. David's Grief, v. 19:33. Scene 1. The Messenger. Again our attention is centered upon the grief-stricken father. His anxiety is sincere and heart-breaking, but it is tardy. The first messenger, Ahimaaz, is a good man, but brings not good news. Is our message one of life or of death? The second messenger gives a diplomatic but a blunt answer to David's anxious inquiry. What cared David for his enemies, his army, nay for himself, if only the "young man" were safe.

Application. "Is the young man safe?" Industrially, socially, physically, morally, spiritually, his safety depends upon the guidance of the home, the father and the church. Only as parents hear and obey the Master's words, "Hring thy son hither" (Luke 9:41) is the young man safe. David's sin was not, however, sufficient cause for Absalom's downfall; he courted his own ruin (John 5:40).

The great outstanding lesson of this entire drama, extending from the eleventh to the nineteenth chapters, is: "Whosoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS' PICNIC

On Saturday, July 24, there will be a Farmers' Picnic at Silver Creek Church near the Berea State Experiment Field. At this meeting the Berea Experiment Field will be thoroughly explained by Prof. Geo. Roberts of State Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

There will be many noted speakers present with inspiring and thrilling talks.

Everybody is invited. Come and enjoy a day of inspiration. Everybody is coming.

SPRAYING

Now is the time to spray again this year. Read the following letter and see what our Horticultural Agent says. Carry out his suggestions. I can't see all of you in person, but hope the following letter will start the spraying. It's my message to you if I were to visit and talk of spraying.

Lexington, Ky.,

June 21, 1915.

Robert F. Spence,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Spence:

The prospect for a splendid crop of apples is unusually good throughout the State of Kentucky this year. It is our desire to make this the very best crop ever grown in the State, especially in our demonstration orchards.

On account of the unusually wet season, bitter rot and other fungus diseases will undoubtedly cause trouble unless prompt measures are taken to prevent them. The season for the second brood of codling moth is also upon us.

The successful orchardist always anticipates trouble and makes preparation accordingly. If you are in a district where bitter rot is troublesome, advise your demonstrators to spray their orchards with Bordeaux mixture. Arsenate of lead should be used for the codling moth. These two sprays may be combined and I would suggest that you apply them some time between the 1st and 15th of July. Urge upon your growers the necessity of this spraying for a clean crop of fruit cannot be expected unless steps are taken to control the troubles mentioned above.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Carmody,
Horticultural Agent

DON'TS

Don't forget to keep the crab grass out of your young growing crops.

SUMMER CARE OF THE ORCHARD

In seasons of drought like those which Kentucky and adjacent states have recently been passing, the production of our orchards as well as our staple field crops is subject to a very serious reduction through lack of sufficient soil moisture to perfect the young orchard fruits.

The methods of avoiding or checking this loss in the orchard are the same in principle as those adopted in producing a full crop of corn or other field crop. The most effective and usually the cheapest plan is to keep up a frequent shallow cultivation of the soil with the spike tooth, or acme harrow, or some other surface working implement.

The necessity of this frequent cultivation is often not so apparent as in the case of field or garden crops, since the foliage of the trees may continue to appear fresh and green while it is still unable to secure enough moisture to meet the additional demands of the growing fruit. Under these conditions much of the fruit drops while small, and that which remains fails to develop to normal size and quality.

On the other hand well authenticated instances are recorded where large and profitable peach crops have been secured in a time of drought of more than a month's duration, by an almost daily working of the soil, when surrounding fruit farms have produced no crop worth marketing.

Under ordinary conditions the frequent cultivation of the early summer should be followed in July or early August by the sowing of some winter crop, such as cowpeas, soy beans, oats or rye, to be turned under early the following spring.

The persistent surface cultivation suggested above can of course be effectively carried out only when the orchard has previously been plowed and harrowed in the spring.

If the orchard is in grass or weeds, some relief from the effects of drought may be had by cutting this growth and spreading it under

Don't forget to put the ground in cowpeas or some kind of crop where the corn was drowned out.

Don't put your peas in too late—now, this week is late enough.

Don't worry about too much rain—cut and pull weeds just the same. Don't neglect the garden because the crop is about made. Keep weeds out.

Don't forget the Farmers' Picnic, July 24th.

Don't fail to read what the Southern Farmer says about the concrete silo.

STORE UP SUMMER IN YOUR SILO.

The time to store up silage is in the summer, when it is fresh-cut and green. The place to store it is in a silo built of concrete. This combination will give you green fodder in the dead of winter when your dairy herds, steers, hogs, calves and poultry crave something green.

Silage is most readily converted into meat and milk because it preserves the entire yield of your field from stem to tassel. But to have green silage next winter, you must build your concrete silo this summer.

"Concrete for Permanence"

When you build a silo of concrete you build with the best material to be had; build for all time and build a fire-proof, rat-proof, heat and cold-proof storage place which keeps all the fragrance and flavor of the green silage in and all the impurities, dirt, dust, germs and frost out. It is always summer inside the concrete silo.

What does it profit a man to raise a crop, build a silo and store his silage if it turns down, blows down, leaks, moulds, rots, or any other damage befalls it from which only silage stored in silos built of concrete are immune.

Money expended for anything temporary is money wasted. Concrete silos are permanent. Concrete silos do not swell in winter or shrink in summer. Concrete silos, being solid, are not made of pieces; therefore, they cannot "go to pieces." Well-built concrete silos last forever; therefore no expenditure for up-keep. Paint, hoops and guy wires mean money, time and trouble.

Concrete silos are fireproof, which means no expense for insurance. With concrete the first cost is the only cost.

Write today for our Concrete Silo Bulletin. Sent free on request. Concrete Educational Bureau, Dept. C. Atlanta, Ga.

HOW TO MAKE SUCCESS WITH TURKEYS



Large and Most Popular Turkey Type.

Few farmers who raise turkeys make suitable preparation for the business. These birds, being but recently reclaimed from the forest, where they take care of themselves, many take it for granted that they are capable of doing well without care in a state of domestication, and as they are of a wild and roaming nature, assume that the more freedom they have the better it is for them, says a writer in Baltimore American. This is one of the half-truths that do great damage in the rearing of the birds.

An experienced breeder says: "On grounds that are contaminated by other poultry one has less chance of raising the poult than when they are put on clean ground away from other fowls. The most critical time in a young turkey's life is when it is from two to six weeks old. After this all danger is practically over, as a turkey becomes very hardy and rugged."

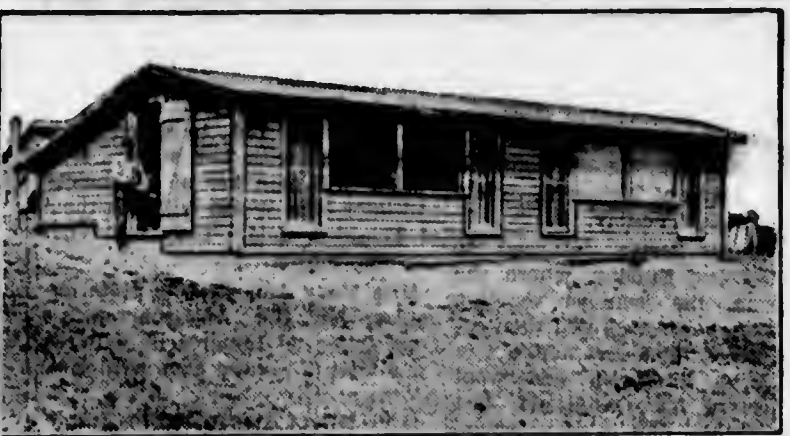
New blood should be introduced every second year. Another mistake is made in mating cockerels with pullets. The resultant progeny are weak and very short lived. Mature birds are always best for breeders, and if we have an exceptionally choice hen we do not hesitate to keep her for a number of years. We have had hens nine years old that laid well. The eggs from old hens are much larger and are usually sure to hatch strong and vigorous poults.

We consider that the best methods of improving in size, weight and standard markings is to select the finest and strongest tom possible and mate him with the largest hens, even though they are not so well marked, not forgetting that the tom is half the flock. The turkey hen understands the business of batching and brooding her poults, and the results from her methods are an improvement over any other way.

Confine the mother hen in a coop where the poults can run in and out at will. The coop should be moved daily on the fresh grass and should be supplied with plenty of wheat chaff to keep it dry and warm. The poults must not get wet. For the first two weeks I give the little poult dry wheat bran soaked in sweet milk. After this they are fed almost wholly on cracked wheat until old enough to eat whole wheat. Sweet milk is excellent. When half grown, I give them a bran mash early in the morning before they go off and usually put in a little sulphur, tincture of iron or a liberal allowance of charcoal. This is excellent in purifying the blood. If a bird appears to be a little droopy, I give a small dose of Epsom salts.

Never feed new corn until it is hard and dry. Select dry, well drained land for turkeys; damp ground is sure death. I consider the bronze as being the largest and most popular.

POULTRY MUCH NEGLECTED IN SUMMER



Good Type of Poultry House, Showing Proper Amount of Glass and Muslin-Covered Windows—A Partition Divides It Into Two Compartments.

(By MILLER PURVIS.)

Farm poultry is usually very much neglected because most people think fowls can find most of their feed during the warm weather and farm work presses and time is precious when anything that does not plainly show the necessity for attention, is likely to be left undone.

As a matter of fact poultry requires attention every day in the year, and there are many duties about the poultry yard that call for performance, especially during the summer months. I think the most important thing that calls for attention during the summer months is the destruction of insect pests or measures to prevent them from appearing at all.

It is entirely unnecessary to have insects about a poultry house, and I look upon their presence as proof positive of carelessness. The very best way to combat is to begin before they appear, and prevent them from appearing at all.

This is about the easiest task that can be set for a poultryman.

I have for many years kept my poultry house free from all kinds of insect

pests by using common coal oil once a week. I simply swab the perches, top, bottom and sides, every square inch of the surface every week with coal oil.

I use a common paint brush and apply the oil liberally. Occasionally I go over the walls with the oil; this and two liberal coats of whitewash on the inside of the house will keep insects from getting a lodgment or an opportunity to increase.

The whitewash helps to keep the poultry house in a sanitary condition, but attention to cleanliness and plenty of sunshine is better.

Clean the house often and have big windows facing south which are kept open so the sun can shine into the house, and microbes will not flourish. The poultry house in which foul odors abide is not fit for fowls to sleep in.

Fowls should be fed as regularly in the summer as at any other time, but the quantity of feed may be considerably reduced if the birds have the freedom of the farm.

Feed corn and wheat and have a box of beef scrap in a dry place where the hens can get to it at any time.

DAIRY FACTS

VACATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS

Six Weeks Rest Is None Too Long for Animal to Rest Between Lactation Periods.

It is fairly well understood that the dairy cow should be given a vacation or a rest between lactation periods. The longer the rest up to a certain point the better it is for the cow. Ten and one-half months continuous milking out of every twelve is all that can be reasonably expected. It is claimed that it is as hard on a cow



Jersey Cattle on Pasture.

to produce a liberal yield of milk daily as it is for a horse to work at hard labor all day. When this is fully understood the necessity for a few weeks' rest on the part of the cow becomes evident.

Furthermore, the cow during seven or eight months of the milking period is carrying and developing a calf, which is a further drain on her system. If she is given a few weeks to repair her worn-out body tissues and to store up a little excess fat she will give more in the entire year, than she would milking continuously.

If not given a rest before calving, she begins a new lactation period at a lower level of production, and will maintain a lower level through the entire time. Six weeks is none too long for any cow and if she is badly run down ten or twelve weeks will be better.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.19@1.20, No. 3 red \$1.18@1.19, No. 4 red \$1.16@1.18. Corn—No. 1 white 79c, No. 2 white 78½@79c, No. 1 yellow 78½c, No. 2 yellow 78@78½c, No. 1 mixed 78c, No. 2 mixed 77½@78c.

Oats—No. 2 white 50½c, standard 50@50½c, No. 3 white 49½@50c, No. 4 white 48½@49c, No. 2 mixed 46@46½c, No. 3 mixed 45½@46c, No. 4 mixed 44½@45½c.

Rye—No. 2 \$1.08@1.10, No. 3 \$1.06@1.08, No. 4 94c@1.05.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20.50, No. 2 timothy \$19.50, No. 3 timothy \$18.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$19, No. 2 clover mixed \$18, No. 1 clover \$15, No. 2 clover \$14.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18c, firsts 16½c, ordinary firsts 14½c, seconds 13c.

Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 23@25c; 1 lb and over, 21@23c; fowls, over 3½ lbs, 13½c; 3½ lbs and under, 13½c; roosters, 9c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 16c; ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 12c; ducks, white, over 3 lbs, 11c; ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 10c; colored, 10c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 13c; tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 15c.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.75@8.75, extra \$8.85, butcher steers, extra \$8.35@8.50, good to choice \$7.25@8.25, common to fair \$5.25@6.75; heifers, extra \$8.85@9.75, good to choice \$7.75@8.60, common to fair \$5.50@7.65; cows, extra \$6.50@6.65, good to choice \$5.75@6.40, common to fair \$3.50@5.60; canners \$3@4.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75@6.50, fat bulls \$6.25@7.

Calves—Extra \$9.75, fair to good \$8@9.50, common and large \$5@9.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$7.85, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.85@7.90, mixed packers \$7.75@7.85, stage \$4.50@5.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.25@6.90, light shippers \$7.60@7.90, pigs (120 lbs and less) \$5.50@7.50.

LINER ATTACK IS CONFIRMED.

New York.—Confirmation of the submarine attack made upon the Anchor liner Cameronia Sunday, June 20, as she was making for Liverpool, was brought in by the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived from Liverpool. Both the Anchor line officials and Capt. James Kinnaird, of the Cameronia, issued emphatic denials that the liner had been in peril. The passengers, however, were equally as emphatic that submarines had attempted to sink the Cameronia.

Dispatch.

Dispatch is the soul of business and nothing contributes more to dispatch than method.—Lord Chesterfield.

OWSLEY COUNTY DEPOSIT BANK

Report of the condition of The Owsley County Deposit Bank, doing business at the town of Booneville, County of Owsley, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on 15th day of June, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$82,256.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	1,135.89
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.....	8,797.24
Due from Banks.....	2,478.40
Cash on hand.....	8,136.79
Checks and other cash items.....	29.55
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,000.00

TOTAL.....\$105,834.18

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	5,500.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	234.74
Deposits subject to check.....	\$34,835.37
Time Deposits.....	30,264.07
Bills Payable.....	10,000.00

TOTAL.....\$105,834.18

State of Kentucky, County of Owsley, ss: We, G. M. Hogg Vice President and Chas. Eversole Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

G. M. Hogg, Vice President
Chas. Eversole, Cashier

Correct—Attest: Chas. Bruce, Director

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1915.

My commission expires January 22, 1918.

Thos. L. Gabbard, Notary Public.

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Report of the condition of The Jackson County Bank, doing business at the town of McKee, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 15th day of June 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$62,196.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	497.12
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.....	1,142.08
Due from Banks.....	12,278.37
Cash on hand.....	10,729.37
Checks and other cash items.....	161.88
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,600.00

TOTAL.....\$89,605.73

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash.....	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	3,500.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,809.76
Deposits subject to check.....	\$53,706.97
Time Deposits.....	15,589.00

TOTAL.....\$89,605.73

State of Kentucky, County of Jackson, ss: We, D. G. Collier and J. R. Hays, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. G. Collier, President
J. R. Hays, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1915.

My commission expires February 25, 1916.

J. J. Davis, Notary Public.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
AND LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE
See the New Life Policy.

THE CREECH STUDIO

Is the place to get your pictures made. We guarantee our work.

Main St., over Richardsons Store

Office Phone 148 Residence Phone 141 & 148

Drs. B. F. & M. M. Robinson

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Office Hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4:30 p. m.
Office, Berea Bank & Trust Building, Berea, Ky.

Office Phone 75-2 Resident Phone 75-3

Dr. D. R. Botkin

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office Hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m.
Office, Berea National Bank Building, Berea, Ky.

LAW OFFICE

H. L. McMURRY, Attorney-at-Law

Office over Engle's Store, Berea, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:35 p. m.

BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:54 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:15 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:37 p. m. 12:25 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:45 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:55 p. m.

Cincinnati 6:50 p. m.

William Duncan spent the week-end with his family.

Hubert Johnson of Speedwell is visiting this week with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mrs. Nannie Brannan was called to Harlan on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Durand Gott.

It looks like everybody trades at Welch's.

Misses Dora and Sarah Ely of Chestnut street entertained quite a number of their friends Monday evening at a 6 o'clock dinner.

"Save the Difference" means a smaller price or a better quantity.

Cecil Jackson, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Clay County, returned home Saturday.

Misses Blanche Wilson and Nora Wyatt leave today for an extended visit with friends in Irvine.

Mr. Hayes and Less Adams motor-ed to Stanford, Monday.

Harry Potts of White Station was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Marie Bower and Elizabeth Adams were in Paint Lick, Saturday to witness the ball game between Paint Lick and Berea.

J. H. Jackson spent week-end with family.

W. H. Stowe was in Richmond, Monday on business.

Miss Elizabeth Adams of Richmond is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Less Adams of Chestnut street.

Have you seen the latest price list from Welch's? It is in this issue.

Edgar Moore was in Paint Lick, Saturday, on business.

Little Miss Jaunita Lindsay of Covington returned to her home, Monday, after an extended visit with her little cousin, Miss Lillian Bower.

Lang Anderson, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. H. Bower, accompanied Miss Lindsay home.

Jack Baufle spent the week-end at Wildie with his family, who are visiting friends and relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bower spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bower of Winchester.

Mrs. John Welch was visited by her sister last week.

Stanley A. Harris of Louisville was in Berea on business Monday of this week.

Messrs. Judge Greenleaf, Tony Burnam and H. C. Rice were business visitors to Berea last Friday.

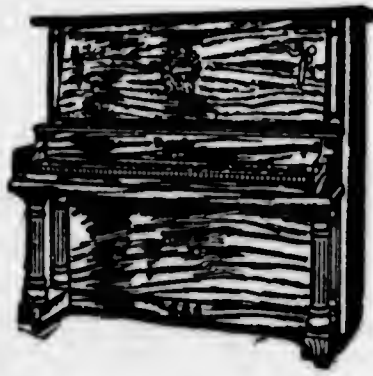
O. W. Thomas of Chicago, Ill., superintendent of the 5-day circuit of the Redpath Chautauqua, spent Friday afternoon and Saturday morning in Berea.

Mrs. J. E. Williams, after several week's visit at the Tavern has returned to Walton.

Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Ellen Miller of Richmond visited in Berea one day last week.

A. C. McClure, representative of Swift & Co., was calling in Berea, Tuesday.

Conn Asher of Livingston visited friends in Berea, Sunday.



A. P. Smith was the best Booster last month and wears the gold watch. Who will win the next? It will be given to the individual not having won one, or who is not a relative of a winner, who casts the most votes in the Booster Club Ballot Box from the count of Monday, June 28th, to the count of Monday, July 26th.

For each list of articles that we sell handed in in person we shall give fifty Booster Coupons free, even, though the list contains no more than three names of articles, and to the one making the most complete list, 10,000 coupons and a 42-piece Dinner Set. See the fuller explanation on the poster at our store. The list will be decided by a local committee.

CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

What six numbers in the square equal 41?

Any number may be used as often as you like.

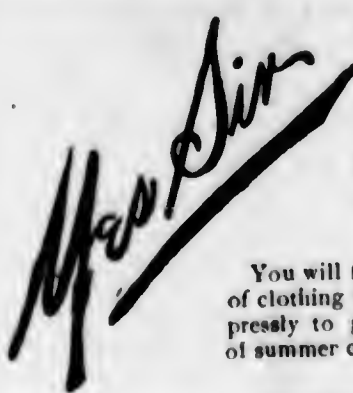
\$10.00 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE AND 100,000 BOOSTER COUPONS

will be given FREE if you are able to present to us a sheet of paper with any six of the above numbers which add up to 41.

One hundred Booster Coupons will be given to every person over 12 years of age who adds up six numbers to equal 35 or more on a sheet of paper and presents it at the Booster Store. Use your brain and your pencil. Help your Booster friends by handing in a solution. ALL SOLUTIONS must be in not later than Saturday night, July 17th.

Mrs. J. M. Early

THE BOOSTER STORE



THIS MODERN MEN'S STORE IS READY

To serve you with all hot weather needs

The warm summery days with a steady rising thermometer emphasize the importance of supplying all hot-weather needs at once.

You will find a most wonderful lot of clothing items that were made expressly to give the highest degree of summer comfort.

Cool, comfortable, Palm Beach suits, fine looking silk shirts, silk hats, underwear, etc.

PONY CONTEST BEGINS JUNE 25

This store is one of the associated merchants who are conducting the Shethland Pony Contest to begin June 25th. We give votes with every purchase. Start now to win.

RICHMOND **J. S. STANIFER** KENTUCKY

R. H. Tinger of Chicago, auditor for the Redpath Chautauqua, was a business visitor in town, Sunday. Messrs. J. C. Park and J. P. Foley of Richmond visited in Berea, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lackey of near Richmond attended the Chautauqua last week.

Professor and Mrs. Rigby and children left on the fast train Monday for Mechanicsville, Ia., where they will spend the summer with Professor Rigby's brother.

Mrs. Fannie C. Demmon is away on a several weeks vacation with relatives.

Mrs. John Gabbard, after a few days' visit with W. H. Porter's family in Lexington, returned the first of the week.

Paul Edwards fulfilled an engagement with the Richmond Orchestra last night.

Miss Ethel Azbill, after a few days in the College Hospital from an operation, was able to go to her home at Richmond, Sunday.

Misses Sarah and Dora Ely, who have been spending their vacation in Berea, returned to their work at Buckhorn, Wednesday.

John Jackson has returned home from Dayton, O.

Mrs. Georgie Coddington of Roanoke, Va., arrived in Berea last week for an extended visit with her son, Burt Coddington and family.

Misses May Harrison and Fannie Moyers returned to Richmond, Monday, after spending a couple of days in Berea.

Mrs. Aaron Huff and baby returned to their home in Lexington after a stay of several months in Berea, with her sister, Mrs. Absalom Golden.

Mr. and Mrs. Absalom Golden and Miss Amy Todd left Tuesday for New York for a visit with Mrs. Golden's sister, Mrs. James Early.

The Methodists are to hold a camp meeting on their church lot, beginning July 1st.

Burnie Franklin has returned from Ohio to attend summer school.

Bert Azbill has taken rooms over Engle's store.

Bettie Azbill visited with Mrs. Mattie Azbill in Richmond, Wednesday.

Maude O. Bowman was in Richmond, Wednesday, attending to business.

Managing Editor Wertenberger returned from Wadsworth, O., Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with relatives there.

Rev. H. M. Hacer of LaFollette, Tenn., on his way to St. Paul to take the pastorate of the University Avenue Congregational Church, stopped over in Berea Tuesday night. He was accompanied by his two sons, Charley Moody Hacer and Master David Gordon Hacer.

D. O. Bowman has received an appointment to a city position in Cleveland, O., for the summer. The appointment was the result of an exceedingly high grade made in a Civil Service examination one week ago last Saturday. Mr. Bowman made the highest average of the eighty participants.

Dr. Cornelius was down at his farm last Tuesday.

Leo F. Gilligan is visiting at Cynthia for a few days.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Glades District Sunday School Convention will be held at the Silver Creek Church, on the Big Hill pike, two miles east of Berea, next Sunday, July 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The program will consist of a song service led by Mr. Dick; address of welcome by Rev. George Childress, pastor of the Silver Creek Church; minutes and reports, by John F. Dean, and a number of addresses by prominent church workers of the other churches of the district.

After the program, officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Everybody is urgently requested to attend this Convention and help make it one of the biggest ever held in this district.

Monuments and Headstones

All stock left over from Decoration Day will be closed out at very low prices till June 15th.

"The Quality Shop"

Jno. Harwood, Mgr.

Berea Ky.

FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church has started a Fourth of July celebration for everyone. It is to take place at State Lick Springs, Saturday, July 3rd.

A jitney bus will leave Fountain Square every hour, the first one at 8 o'clock. A small fee of five cents will be charged.

Committees have been busy trying to make this one of the most enjoyable days of the season. The basket dinner will be at 1 o'clock. At 2:30 a splendid patriotic program begins. The Berea band, speeches, and songs, followed by something worth while from the Christian Endeavor, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and B. Y. P. U.

You are invited.

FOR SALE

TWO HORSE CANE-MILL— On wheels and portable furnace. Both in good condition. For particulars call on or write: Mrs. J. W. Adams, Whites Station, Ky. ad-3.

STORE PROPERTY

For Sale or Rent

\$2,000 will buy this excellent property if taken within 60 days. Store-room 20x60 feet with five good living-rooms over store.

Located within about one block of P. O. and adjoins the magnificent Graded School property, on one of the best streets in town. It contains also an extra large building lot beside store building.

Best bargain in Berea. Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

Call on or write W. F. Kidd, Berea, Ky.—Ad.

PRICES

A Little Less---Quality A Little Better

Best Patent Flour - 80c per bag

Best Granulated Sugar 6½c per lb.

Good Roasted Coffee - 10c per lb.

Pheasant Brand Lard \$5.25 per can

Good Pure Lard - \$5.00 per can

It is sad, but true—when you leave Welch's we both lose money



Dr. and Mrs. Mossman are the proud parents of a fine baby, born the 21st. Her name is Ella Mary.

Several of the nurses are leaving for their vacation. Mrs. Anna Fegouthush and Miss Cleo Spicer at the home of Mrs. Fegenbush in Louisville; Miss Minnie Hiatt at home in Brodhead, Rockcastle County; Miss Blanche Wolf at home at Speers Ferry, Va. and Miss Maggie Margraves at Endee, Owsley County.

William Jones, traveling salesman, left yesterday for a trip through Jackson, Clay and Laurel Counties.

Dan H. Breck of Richmond was a Berea visitor, Tuesday.

Miss Mary Porter returned to Cincinnati last Sunday, where she will be in the summer vacation school six weeks. She will then return to Berea for a few weeks.

Mrs. M. J. Hudspeth underwent an operation for appendicitis last Sunday night. She is doing splendidly.

A recent letter from Mrs. George Candee, of 803 Oakwood avenue, Toledo, O., one of Berea's early workers, tells of her improved health, and sends greetings and good wishes to Berea friends.

Mrs. William Williams of Harlan, Ky., is visiting with friends in Berea.

Mrs. C. H. Burdette is being visited by her mother, Mrs. Campbell.

Dr. Emily Conrad, chiropodist, has been in Berea for several days, and will remain until Saturday. Several people have taken her treatment and speak very highly of her work.

Frank Roy is on a business trip this week through some of the adjoining counties appointing agents to sell the Berea canner, manufactured by the Berea School of Roofing.

Miss Raymond left today for San Francisco, Cal., to spend July and August with her sister, Miss Parker will join her at Cincinnati, and later Miss Welsh will join them at Trinidad, Colo. They will visit the Exposition.

Miss Mary Ann Ogilvie, State organizer for the Anti-tuberculosis Commission, of Indiana, is in Berea for a visit of several days with Mrs. Brown.

Miss Jennie Richardson of Franklin, O., is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cornett of Franklin, O., are visiting with Mrs. H. Richardson for a few days.

Watch Your Children

Often children do not let parents know they are constipated. They fear something distasteful. They will like Rexall Orderin—a mild laxative that tastes like sugar. Sold only by us, 10 cents.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Meat Market and Grocery

For High Class

Meats Vegetables Flour
Lard Fruits Meal
Groceries Cakes Mill Feed

Ask for stamps.

JOE W. STEPHENS



Fish's

Thank The Lord

I live in Berea and not Belgium. I'd rather sell groceries and fresh meats in Berea than fight or run either. Thank the Lord I don't have to buy "war stamps" and lick 'em, I only have to lick my delinquent patrons.

You should thank the Lord that there is a man in town who will sell you groceries and meats at a living price and who will also treat you on the square.

If you are not already one my patrons you are losing money every day and that is not a pleasant thing to realize.

For the best groceries and freshest meats call on or phone

C. G. DEGMAN

"The Square Deal Man"

Berea, Ky.

Phone 65

The Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Report of the condition of THE BEREA BANK & TRUST CO., doing business at the town of Berea, County of Madison, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on 15th day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 96,520.57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	485.75
Due from Banks	6,977.60
Cash on hand	3,038.14
Checks and other cash items	631.64
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	17,100.00
Other Assets not included under any of above heads	102.28

TOTAL.....\$124,855.98

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund	8,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,903.68
Deposits subject to check	\$42,915.12
Time Deposits	46,966.82
Cashier's checks outstanding	70.36

TOTAL.....\$124,855.98

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, *Set.*

We, A. Isaacs and John F. Dean, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. Isaacs, President
John F. Dean, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1915.

W. F. Kidd, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 30, 1916.

BEREA REUNION OF NORTHERN OHIO

The fourth annual reunion of the Berea Kentucky Association of Northern Ohio was held at Cleveland, Saturday, June 26th, 1915, with an attendance of thirty-seven, which was the largest number yet to have attended the reunion.

The program consisted of two parts: the day program from 12:00 to 5:30 p. m., annual outing and gathering at Edgewater Park, boating, bathing, contests, etc.; the evening program, 6:30 p. m.; dinner at Central Y. M. C. A. Presiding, E. A. Chapin. Secretary's Report, Georgia Smith; Reminiscences and Confessions, which were many and varied; Treasurer's report, L. J. Karnosh, and songs by all.

The officers for the following year were then elected: President, Ellis C. Seale; Georgia Belle Smith, secretary; Louis J. Karnosh, treasurer, and James B. Racer, executive committee.

LETTER FROM DR. ROBERTS

(Continued from Page 4)

The only sister of Mrs. Roberts. But it was so cool that we were glad to be warmed by steam heat.

Rochester, a city of 250,000, reaches along the Genesee river to Lake Ontario, eight miles away. It is adorned with spacious parks, fine homes, well-shaded streets, spacious stores. Important clothing and shoe factories, the Eastman Kodak works, and electric works give employment to thousands.

Rochester University, the Baptist Theological Seminary, Mechanics Institute and a number of high schools meet the educational needs of the citizens. Here I spent most of my life, and here meet the men who give me kindly greetings for sake of long years. It is pleasant. This human gentleness warms the heart and enriches life.

Today, I write from a farm home, the ideal country home, which sends the son to the professor's chair. Of this home, I wish to write more later.

In hopes of a return soon.

Yours,

Benson Howard Roberts.

BAIRD-TYLER

The home of Mrs. Reuben Tyler on Burns avenue, Wyoming, O., was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday evening, June 22nd, when her daughter, Miss Agnes Ruth Tyler was married to Mr. William Jesse Baird. The Rev. A. L. Wilson, of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church, in whose councils the bride's father was active all his life, officiated. Miss Ruth Shipley of Wyoming was the bride's only attendant, and Professor F. O. Clark of Berea College was best man.

Joining the bridal party at the bride's table were: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Howell, Miss Frances Wagner and Winifred M. Tyler.

Among those attending the wedding and reception were: Mr. and Mrs. T. Shipley; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. McClure Todd; Judge and Mrs. Silas E. Hurin of Findlay, O.; Frank W. Hurin of Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Fay; the Misses Fay; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brine; Mrs. Louise Taft; Mrs. J. M. Smith; Mrs. Prescott Smith; Mrs. Albert Lee Thurman; Misses Ruth Roberts and Elizabeth Hyndman, Mrs. Oskamp, Misses Ruth Peale; Elizabeth Roettinger, Elizabeth Shelow; Emerson Mary Bramble, Sarah Kinsey, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird left Wednesday for Niagara Falls and Boston. Mr. Baird will take special work at Columbia University this summer, after which they will be at home September 1, at Berea, Ky., where Mr. Baird is Professor of Agronomy in Berea College.

THE BEREA HOSPITAL

Five young ladies will complete their education as trained nurses in the Berea College Hospital this year.

The work of this hospital for the students of the College and the citizens of Berea and for the mountain region in general is something larger than many people have understood.

The building is of course incomplete. For a number of years President Frost has been trying in vain to get the money to complete the

THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE DAY



IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

be put in first-class condition for first-class service.

Announces Candidacy

Hon. Lucien Beckner has upon the persuasion of many friends decided to become the candidate for Lieut. Governor on the Bull Moose ticket. In his announcement he declares unequivocally for state-wide prohibition, woman's suffrage, and other progressive movements. Mr. Beckner is an active worker in all fields of endeavor for the betterment of the world, and the Bull Moose could not have selected a more popular candidate.—Winchester Democrat.

Will Execute Two July 13.

Frankfort, Ky.—Death warrants were signed the 23rd by Governor McCreary for Turner Graham, Jr., who killed Sheriff Robert McMurtrey, of Hardin, and Will Lane, wife-murderer, of Bell County. They will be electrocuted July 13, at Eddyville.

More Coal Trains

Irvine, Ky.—The number of coal trains over the new W. & I. division have been increased. Six to eight trains of thirty cars each from McRoberts pass here daily.

Many new railroad people are moving to Irvine and it is understood that the shops here will soon begin operation.

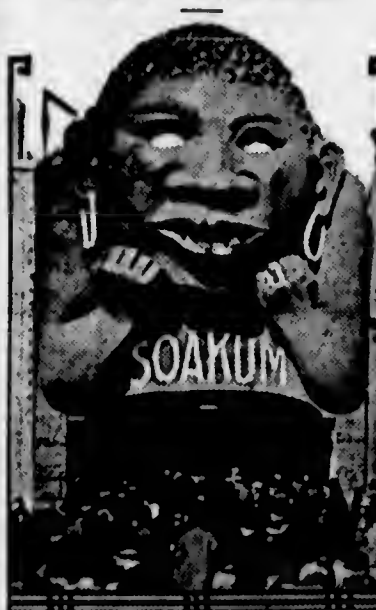
HALICE TAKEN BY GERMAN ARMY

(Continued from page 1.)

note. We did not indicate when the note would be sent forward, but the expectation here is that it will be about ten days, at least, before the German note is received.

Officials now feel confident that all danger of a break between the two governments on the submarine issue is practically over as long as Germany continues in what is understood to be her present frame of mind.

THIS IS "MR. SOA KUM."



Visitors to the Zone at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition find much to amuse them by a visit to "Soa Kum" and hundreds of other interesting concessions which line the Zone's broad avenue for a mile. In "Soa Kum" one tries to hit all kinds of heads for all kinds of prizes.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets
will relieve your indigestion. Many people in this town have used them and we have yet to hear of a case where they have failed. We know the formula. Sold only by us—25c a box.
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

SAFETY FIRST CONFIDENCE ALWAYS

The Government Charters, Examiners and Controls the National Banks.

The Berea National seeks your business on its record

BEREA NATIONAL BANK
BEREA, KENTUCKY

GET READY FOR

THE BEREA FAIR

July 29, 30 and 31, 1915

For Information write
E. T. FISH, Secy., Berea, Kentucky

KENTUCKY POLITICAL NEWS

Leading Facts of the Past Week

McDERMOTT'S SPEAKINGS.

Paducah, Ky., June 26, 1915.—(Special Correspondence.)—Lieutenant Governor E. J. McDermott spoke here Thursday afternoon to about 250 people. There were present a number of Prohibitionists and Republicans, and several Stanley supporters, all of whom, regardless of their choice for Governor, honor and respect Mr. McDermott.

The address was characteristic of the speaker—eloquent and outspoken on the issues he deems paramount in Kentucky to-day.

As in his previous speeches, Mr. McDermott gave his reasons for opposing state-wide prohibition. He served in the Constitutional Convention and helped place in the constitution the provision that enables each county to be a self-governing unit, without interference from outside counties. In the last session of the legislature, when the present County Unit Law was passed making the constitutional provision fully effective, Mr. McDermott stood for the Jeffersonian fundamental democratic doctrine that people can govern themselves on such matters better than outsiders can govern them.

From Paducah, Mr. McDermott went to Marion, Sturgis and Morganfield, where he addressed rather small audiences, owing to the fact that farmers are busy with their crops.

NEWMAN WITHDRAWS FROM GOVERNOR'S RACE.

Frankfort, Ky., June 25, 1915.—(Special Correspondence.)—The withdrawal of Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman from the race for Governor was somewhat of a surprise to many, although it was conceded that Harry McChesney, backed as he is by the Anti-Saloon League and General Percy Haley, had much the larger following among the "extra dries," as Mr. Newman expresses it. Evidently Mr. Newman realized that he could not make much headway as a state-wide candidate against the candidate selected by Dr. Palmer, the Anti-Saloon League superintendent, and O. K'd by Senator Beckham and General Haley.

Although Mr. Newman was the first candidate to announce for Governor on a state-wide prohibition platform, and had the endorsement of the W. C. T. U., the pioneer temperance organization of the state, the powers that were to direct the campaign did not look with favor on his candidacy. Mr. McChesney was selected as the standard bearer of the prohibitionists. His headquarters are busy, with a large force of clerks, and ample funds to make an aggressive campaign.

Nevertheless, Mr. Newman declares, like the good Democrat he is, "The Democrats will continue in power in Kentucky, and indicate to the world that Kentucky is behind the National Democratic administration, and in line for the presidential election in 1916."

Some say that Mr. Newman feels that President Wilson's opinion that local option, and not state-wide prohibition, is the proper method of controlling the liquor question, meets the approval of Kentucky Democrats, who

are enthusiastically behind the President in all his great policies.

Mr. Newman is a Democrat of the truest type, and as Commissioner of Agriculture has accomplished greater results for the development of the farming interests of the state than all his predecessors combined. He is a tireless, fearless worker, and has done things worth while since he has been in office.

STANLEY SPEAKS TO RECORD-BREAKING CROWDS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Franklin, Ky., June 26, 1915.—(Special Correspondence.)—Hon. A. O. Stanley finished the busiest week of his campaign to-day at this place, speaking to the largest crowd that has attended a political speaking in this county in years, estimated at 5,000 to 6,000. Enthusiasm was unbounded, and, to all appearance, Stanley men were the only kind of Democrats in Simpson county.

Mr. Stanley began the week's campaign at Glasgow, where a record-breaking attendance greeted him. It was the largest crowd that has been in Glasgow since the Civil War. Practically everybody seemed to be for Stanley.

From Glasgow, Mr. Stanley went to Edmonson, Metcalfe county; Brownsville, Edmonson county, and Scottsville, Allen county. Everywhere the attendance was larger than the court houses could accommodate, and windows and standing room were occupied by eager Democrats, notwithstanding the fact that the farmers are behind with their work and in the middle of their harvests.

The masterly appeals Mr. Stanley is making to the people to stand by President Wilson in his splendid leadership of the party is received most enthusiastically. It is apparent everywhere that the people want a business administration, with such a revision of the tax laws as will enable the state to pay off the \$2,000,000 state debt, without laying any heavier tax burden upon the farms, live stock and other tangible property that now pays the expense of government. Millions upon millions of property that escapes assessment and pays no taxes must be put upon the tax duplicate and made to pay its share of the taxes necessary to pay off the state debt, build good roads throughout the state, and improve the school system by having longer terms in the country and better paid teachers.

The slogan, "Stand by the President and the Democratic platform, state and national, upon which the party has won its greatest victories," meets the hearty approval of the people.

MORROW ADDRESSES A BIG CROWD AT SHELBYVILLE.

Shelbyville, Ky., June 25, 1915 (Special Correspondence.)—In the rock-ribbed Democratic stronghold of Shelby, the Hon. Edwin P. Morrow had a very large attendance to hear him speak last Tuesday evening. Democrats and Republicans, as well as many ladies, turned out to hear him. It was noted that, although Mr. Morrow spoke at night, he had a larger crowd than Mr. McChesney had a week before, on County Court day. Ed Morrow, as he is familiarly called by everybody, is a most attractive speaker, and off the platform is the best handshaker, and wears the happiest smile of any man in Kentucky, and if the Democrats make any serious mistake in choosing their candidate for governor, many a Democrat will hear Morrow's eloquent voice and feel the magnetic persuasion of his cordial hand when they go into the booth on November election day.

JAMES P. EDWARDS ANNOUNCES FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1915.—(Special Correspondence.)—Hon. James P. Edwards, of Jefferson County, one of the most prominent lawyers in the state, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Edwards was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1911, and was defeated by Mr. Edward J. McDermott, the present Lieutenant Governor, now a candidate for Governor, by a plurality of 1,562 votes in the State though Mr. Edwards carried Jefferson.

(Continued on page 8.)

RICHARDSON & COYLE

Dry Goods
Ladies' & Gents' Furnishings
Florshiem Shoes
For the man who cares

Main Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

IS HEADLINER TO BLAME?
Away down here 'tis a pity,
So far, too, from the big city,
That we have to wait so long
For our daily news—some wrong.

When headlines are bold and black,
They give us chills down the back;
But then what's the use for abuse,
News or stews, dang it! turn it loose.

Why can't you print the day before,
And date the paper one day more;
The hours you gain will give you time
To smooth down—meaning of the line.

We have to take what you print,
If so or no—dast we hint?
You're running the paper—we ain't!

Berea, Ky., James T. Brown.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce (Walter Q. Park of Richmond as a candidate for representative of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, August 7, 1915. The only announced dry man in the field.

(ad-6)



The Story of Waitstill Baxter

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

Copyright, 1913, by Kate Douglas Wiggin

CHAPTER XIX.

Lois Buries Her Dead.

THE replies that Ivory had received from his letters of inquiry concerning his father's movements since leaving Maine and his possible death in the west left no reasonable room for doubt. Traces of Aaron Boynton in New Hampshire, in Massachusetts, in New York and finally in Ohio all pointed in one direction, and, although there were gaps and discrepancies in the account of his doings, the fact of his death seemed to be established by two apparently reliable witnesses.

That he was not unaccompanied in his earliest migrations seemed clear, but the woman mentioned as his wife disappeared suddenly from the reports, and the story of his last days was the story of a broken down, melancholy, unfriended man, dependent for the last offices on strangers. He left no messages and no papers, said Ivory's correspondent and never made mention of any family connections whatsoever. He had no property and no means of defraying the expenses of his illness after he was stricken with the fever. No letters were found among his poor effects and no article that could prove his identity, unless it were a small gold locket, which bore no initials or marks of any kind, but which contained two locks of fair and brown hair, intertwined. The tiny trinket was enclosed in the letter, as of no value, unless some one recognized it as a keepsake.

Ivory read the correspondence with a heavy heart, inasmuch as it corroborated all his worst fears. He had sometimes secretly hoped that his father might return and explain the reason of his silence or in lieu of that that there might come to light the story of a pilgrimage, familial perhaps, but innocent of evil intention, one that could be related to his wife and his former friends and then buried forever with the death that had ended it.

Neither of these hopes could now ever be realized nor his father's memory made other than a cause for endless regret, sorrow and shame. His father, who had begun life so handsomely, with rare gifts of mind and personality, a wife of unusual beauty and intelligence and, while still young in years, a considerable success in his chosen profession. His poor father! What could have been the reasons for so complete a downfall?

Ivory asked Dr. Perry's advice about showing one or two of the brief letters and the locket to his mother. After her fainting fit and the exhaustion that followed it, Ivory begged her to see the old doctor, but without avail. Finally, after days of pleading, he took her hands in his and said: "I do everything a mortal man can do to be a good son to you, mother. Won't you do this to please me and trust that I know what is best?" Whereupon she gave a trembling assent, as if she were agreeing to something indescribably painful, and, indeed, this sight of a former friend seemed to frighten her strangely.

After Dr. Perry had talked with her for a half hour and examined her sufficiently to make at least a reasonable guess as to her mental and physical condition, he advised Ivory to break the news of her husband's death to her.

"If you can get her to comprehend it," he said, "it is bound to be a relief from this terrible suspense."

"Will there be any danger of making her worse? Mightn't the shock cause too violent emotion?" asked Ivory anxiously.

"I don't think she is any longer ca-

pable of violent emotion," the doctor answered. "Her mind is certainly clearer than it was three years ago, but her body is nearly burned away by the mental conflict. There is scarcely any part of her but is weary-weary unto death, poor soul! One cannot look at her patient, lovely face without longing to lift some part of her burden. Make a trial, Ivory. It's a justifiable experiment, and I think it will succeed. I must not come any oftener myself than is absolutely necessary. She seemed afraid of me."

The experiment did succeed. Lois Boynton listened breathlessly with parted lips and with apparent comprehension to the story Ivory told her. Over and over again he told her gen-



Her Face Showed That She Was Deeply Moved.

tly the story of her husband's death, trying to make it sink into her mind clearly, so that there should be no consequent bewilderment. She was calm and silent, though her face showed that she was deeply moved. She broke down only when Ivory showed her the locket.

"I gave it to my husband when you were born, my son!" she sobbed. "After all, it seems no surprise to me that your father is dead. He said he would come back when the mayflowers bloomed, and when I saw the autumn leaves I knew that six months must have gone and he would never stay away from us for six months without writing. That is the reason I have seldom watched for him these last weeks. I must have known that it was no use."

She rose from her rocking chair and moved feebly toward her bedroom. "Can you spare me the rest of the day, Ivory?" she faltered as she leaned on her son and made her slow progress from the kitchen. "I must bury the body of my grief and I want to be alone at first. If only I could see Waitstill! We have both thought this was coming; she has a woman's instinct; she is younger and stronger than I am and she said it was braver not to watch and pine and fret as I have done, but to have faith in God that he would send me a sign when he was ready. She said if I could manage to be braver you would be happier too." Here she sank on to her bed exhausted, but still kept up her murmuring faintly and feebly between long intervals of silence.

"Do you think Waitstill could come tomorrow?" she asked. "I am so much braver when she is here with me. After supper I will put away your father's cup and plate once and for all, Ivory, and your eyes need never dim with tears again as they have sometimes when you have seen me watching. You needn't worry about me; I am remembering better these days, and the bells that ring in my ears are not so loud. If only the pain in my side were less and I were not so pressed for breath, I should be quite strong and could see everything clearly at last. There is something else that remains to be remembered. I have almost caught it once and I must come to me again before long. Put the locket under my pillow, Ivory; close the door, please, and leave me to myself. I can't make it quite clear, my-

feeling about it, but it seems just as if I were going to bury your father, and I want to be alone."

New England's annual pageant of autumn was being unfolded day by day in all its accustomed splendor, and the feast and riot of color, the almost unimaginable glory, was the common property of the whole countryside, rich and poor, to be shared alike if perchance all eyes were equally alive to the wonder and the beauty.

Waitstill Baxter went as often as she could to the Boynton farm, though never when Ivory was at home, and the affection between the younger and the older woman grew closer and closer, so that it almost broke Waitstill's heart to leave the fragile creature when her presence seemed to bring such complete peace and joy.

"No one ever clings to me so before," she often thought as she was hurrying across the fields after one of her half-hour visits. "But the end must come before long. Ivory does not realize it yet, nor Rodman, but it seems as if she could never survive the long winter."

Thanksgiving day is drawing nearer and nearer, and how little I am able to do for a single creature to prove to God that I am grateful for my existence! I could, if only I were free, make such a merry day for Patty and Mark and their young friends. Oh, what joy if father were a man who would let me set a bountiful table in our great kitchen; would sit at the head and say grace and we could bow our heads over the cloth, a united family, or if I had done my duty in my home and could go to that other, where I am so needed—go with my father's blessing! All the woman in me is wasting, wasting. Oh, my dear, dear man, how I long for him! Oh, my own dear man, my helmsman, shall I ever live by his side? I love him, I want him, I need him! And my dear little unmothered, unfathered boy, how happy I could make him! How I should love to cook and sew for them all and wrap them in comfort! How I should love to smooth my dear mother's last days, for she is my mother in spirit, in affection, in desire and in being Ivory's!"

Waitstill's longing, her discouragement, her helplessness, overcame her wholly, and she flung herself down under a tree in the pasture in a very passion of sobbing, a luxury in which she could seldom afford to indulge herself. The luxury was short lived, for in five minutes she heard Rodman's voice, and heard him running to meet her as he often did when she came to their house or went away from it, dogging her footsteps or Patty's whenever or wherever he could waylay them.

"Why, my dear, dear Waitstill, did you tumble and hurt yourself?" the boy cried.

"Yes, dreadfully, but I'm better now, so walk along with me and tell me the news, Rod."

"There isn't much news. Ivory told you I'd left school and am studying at home? He helps me evenings and I'm 'way ahead of the class."

"No, Ivory didn't tell me. I haven't seen him lately."

"I said if the big brother kept school the little brother ought to keep house," laughed the boy. "He says I can bring out a cook pretty soon! Aunt Boynton's 'most always up to get dinner and supper, but I can make lots of things now—things that Aunt Boynton can eat too."

"Oh, I cannot bear to have you and Ivory cooking for yourselves!" exclaimed Waitstill, the tears starting again from her eyes. "I must come over the next time when you are at home, Rod, and I can help you make something nice for supper."

"We get along pretty well," said Rodman contentedly. "I love book learning like Ivory, and I'm going to be a schoolmaster or a preacher when Ivory's a lawyer. Do you think Patty'd like a schoolmaster or a preacher best, and do you think I'd be too young to marry her by and by, if she would wait for me?"

"I didn't think you had any idea of marrying Patty," laughed Waitstill through her tears. "Is this something new?"

"It's not exactly new," said Rod, jumping along like a squirrel in the path. "Nobody could look at Patty and not think about marrying her. I'd love to marry you, too, but you're too big and grand for a boy. Of course I'm not going to ask Patty yet. Ivory said once you should never ask

a girl until you can keep her like a queen. Then after a minute he said: 'Well, maybe not quite like a queen. Rod, for that would mean longer than a man could wait. Shall we say until he could keep her like the dearest lady in the land?' That's the way he said it. You do cry dreadfully easy today, Waitstill. I'm sure you barked your leg or skinned your knee when you fell down. Don't you think the 'dearest lady in the land' is a nice sounding sentence?"

"I do, indeed!" cried Waitstill to herself as she turned the words over and over trying to feed her hungry heart with them.

"I love to hear Ivory talk. It's like the stories in the books. We have our best times in the barn, for I'm helping with the milking now. Our yellow cow's name is Molly and the red cow used to be Dolly, but we changed her to Golly 'cause she's so troublesome."

"We had a cross old cow like that once," said Waitstill absently, loving to hear the boy's chatter and the eternal quotations from his beloved hero.

"We have great fun cooking, too," continued Rod. "When Aunt Boynton was first sick she stayed in bed more, and Ivory and I hadn't got used to things. One morning we found up such other's burns. Ivory had three fingers and I two done up in buttery rags to take the fire out. Ivory called us 'soldiers dressing their wounds after the battle.' Sausages sputter dreadfully, don't they? And when you turn a pancake it flips on top of the stove. Can you flip one straight, Waitstill?"

"Yes, I can; straight as a die; that's what girls are made for. Now run along home to your big brother, and be put on some warmer clothes under your coat. The weather's getting colder."

"Aunt Boynton hasn't patched our thick ones yet, but she will soon, and if she doesn't, Ivory'll take this Saturday evening and do them herself."

"He shall not!" cried Waitstill passionately. "It is not seemly for Ivory to sew and mend, and I will not allow it. You shall bring me those things that need patching without telling any one, do you hear, and I will meet you on the edge of the pasture Saturday afternoon and give them back to you. You are not to speak of it to any one. You understand, or perhaps I shall pound you to a jelly! You'd make a sweet rose jelly to eat with turkey for Thanksgiving dinner, you dear, comforting little boy!"

Rodman ran toward home, and Waitstill hurried along, scarcely noticing the beauties of the woods and fields and waysides, all glowing masses of goldenrod and purple frost flowers.

Patty was standing under a little rock maple, her brown linsey-woolsey in tune with the landscape and the hood of her brown cape pulled over her bright head. She looked flushed and excited as she ran up to her sister and said: "Waitstill, darling, you've been crying! Has father been scolding you?"

"No, dear, but my heart is aching today so that I can scarcely bear it. A wave of discouragement came over me as I was walking through the woods, and I gave up to it a bit. I remembered how soon it will be Thanksgiving day, and I'd so like to make it happier for you and a few others that I love."

Patty could have given a shrewd guess as to the chief cause of the heartache, but she forebore to ask any questions. "Cheer up, Waitstill!" she cried. "You can never tell. We may have a thankful Thanksgiving, after all."

(To be Continued)

THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.

IN vain do we trace magnanimity and heroism, in vain do we trace a descent from the worthies of the earth, if we inherit not the spirit of our ancestors. Who is he who boasts of his patriotism? Has he vanquished luxury and subdued the worldly pride of his heart? Is he not yet drinking the poisonous draft and rolling the sweet morsel under his tongue? He who cannot conquer the little vanity of his heart and deny the delicacy of a debauched palate, let him lay his hand upon his mouth and his mouth in the dust.—Joeliah Quincy, 1768.

IN THE HOME



THE OLD FLAG.

OFF with your hat as the flag goes by
And let the heart have its say!
You're man enough for a tear in your
eye
That you will not wipe away.

You're man enough for a thrill that goes
To your very finger tips.
Aye, the lump just then in your throat
That rose
Spoke more than your parted lips.
—Henry C. Runner.

Enrichetta And the Flag

A Story For Independence
Day Reading.

WHEN Mrs. Morland returned home from Florence the three most valued possessions brought by her from the City of Flowers were a wonderful old ivory crucifix, a silver candlestick, which might have been designed by Benvenuto Cellini, and—Enrichetta.

Enrichetta had been a "cameriera" in the pension on the Via Pandolina. She was so beautiful that Mrs. Morland, whose own face was plain, was never tired of looking at her, and when she said "Felice notte" ("Good night") upon leaving the American woman's room at night Enrichetta's voice was as soft as the first trembling trill of the nightingale.

"I must take Enrichetta home with me," said Mrs. Morland, who, blessed with plenty of this world's goods, was in the habit of gratifying every caprice. And it was not difficult to persuade the girl to sail for that far-off land over the sea, especially as the kind American lady had promised to bring her home again within two years should she become dissatisfied. This thought comforted Enrichetta many a winter night when she sat at the window of her little room looking out upon the snow and sleet and tearfully thinking of her native skies. She was hungry for the companionship of her own people and pined for the sound of her own musical language, which she heard from none but her mistress, who spoke it with a decided American accent.

A devout Roman Catholic, Enrichetta attended the nearest church, but there she met only Irish and Americans, and she missed the sweet face of the Madonna Addolorata in her church at home, a face always associated in her mind with the half-remembered countenance of her own mother.

But when fine weather came and the grass was green and the birds were singing a vegetable vender stopped at the back door one day and spoke to Enrichetta in Italian. The two talked happily together, and he told her of a church where their own people worshipped, and from that day the great city was less lonely for the young Florentine.

At that church she met Luigi, who, Enrichetta thought, had the kindest eyes in the world and whose teeth were as white as milk. Luigi owned a fruit store and had told by 10,000 lire, which would be considered a fortune by his friends and acquaintances on the other side.

The Fourth of July was coming, which Luigi explained was a great day in America and was always celebrated with fireworks after the manner of San Giovanni's day in Italy, only with a far greater amount of boom and snap and crash. He told her he would come in the evening and take her to a certain spot on the lake front where there was sure to be a splendid display of rockets.

Enrichetta sang merrily as she went about her work and then began to think seriously of what she would wear on that night, so sacred to this great United States. She would have a new waist, something gay and showy; then she bethought her of the contents of a box given to her at housecleaning time by her mistress. "Here, Enrichetta," the latter had said, "this box is marked 'Odds and Ends.' You may have it; I want to get it out of my way."

In the bottom of the box, beneath scraps and remnants of goods, was a silk flag about three yards long. It was torn at the end, and there were a few round holes in it which Enrichetta supposed accounted for the fact that the signora no longer prized it. It was the flag of this country, which, now that she knew Luigi, the girl secretly believed would be her own country forevermore, and it was prettier than the banniers of Italy.

Enrichetta decided to make a waist of the flag to wear on the Fourth of July. Being very deft with scissors and needle, she managed to escape the holes and flaws in cutting out the garment, and the result of her labor was

frightened at Mrs. Morland's unfamiliar harshness. "The flag that I gave you! Why, I would not have taken a small fortune for it! And you were slipping out of the house to prevent my seeing you! Oh, Enrichetta, I was so fond of you I would not have believed that you were a thief!"

"A thief, madama?" cried Luigi, throwing back his head and knitting his straight black brows.

Enrichetta burst into tears. "How can the signora be so cruel?" she moaned. "She will remember that she gave it to me in the bottom of a box. I thought she no longer cared for it because of the torn places and the holes."

"Why, girl, the holes and the torn places made it the more valuable! But I now understand how it happened. It was not your fault, but mine. I should have examined the box."

"I will take off the waist at once," said Enrichetta, "but, alas, I never can replace the banniers as it was."

By this time Mrs. Morland had recovered her usual serenity. "There, child, it can't be helped now," she said; "run along and enjoy yourself and wear the pathetic waist if it pleases you. There is a stiff breeze coming up from the lake, but the silk is thick and will protect you from the chill air. And," she added, smiling, "to protect foreigners is one of the missions of the stars and stripes."—Cornelia Blake.

a rather startling red and white waist, with a silver starred blue yoke trimmed with gold fringe.

Early the morning of the Fourth Mrs. Morland began the search for the silk flag, which when she was at home on that day always occupied the place of honor over the front door. She valued this banner highly; she had inherited it from her father; it had waved above the glorious field of Gettysburg, where it had been pierced by shot and shell. But now it could not be found, and thinking it must have been stolen Mrs. Morland gave up the search in despair.

The other servants were either out or engaged in another part of the house when Enrichetta came downstairs that evening to answer Luigi's ring at the rear door. The girl wore her gorgeous waist with a dark blue woolen skirt. Her cheeks were as red as the coral rings twinkling in her small ears, and her large dark eyes were sparkling with happiness.

Mrs. Morland happened to enter the kitchen at the moment of Luigi's arrival. "Why, Enrichetta, how patriotic you are!" she exclaimed, noting the shimmering stars. Then she frowned and asked sternly, "Where did you get that waist?"

"I made it out of the flag the signora so kindly gave me," replied Enrichetta in an obedient voice, for she was

AN INTERESTING LETTER

The following letter written by Mrs. E. Newton Todd to her parents, Will Todd, near Paint Lick, will doubtless be interesting to many.

Manila, Philippine Islands.

May 13, 1915.

My Own Loved Ones:

You have my letter mailed last Saturday or will have it before you get this, I hope. I do trust none of our letters will get lost on their long journey. This will be about five weeks old before you get it. The "Sherman" starts on its return trip, Saturday, the fifteenth, so I must have this ready.

It is still hot, but we are both just as well as in the states. They say this weather is unusually hot for even Manila and that a change is apt to come any time now. The rainy season is almost on. With the exception of these few hot weeks, the climate is delightful.

Newton has taken me around some in the business section of the city, and what strange stores and houses, interesting because it is the business street of a far, eastern city. Inhabitants, mostly Spanish. The business street is called "Escalita" and I didn't see but three modern-looking buildings on it. This city looks like a different world to ours, America. Several times Newton has said, "Aren't you glad we were not born a Filipino?" You can hardly believe it, but it is no uncommon thing to see a white man walking around with his Filipino wife and child. Isn't that dreadful? The wife usually dresses in American clothes and also their children.

These men are called "squaw men." Manila is a big city, but most of it is Spanish style, and so many of the houses are not much more than large huts. All are built with one side of room and both sides of the corner room open. That is fine and makes them almost a sleeping porch. They don't screen at all, and have no flies. Isn't that strange? They say this is because so much oil is used and sanitary conditions enforced. There are mosquitoes, though, but not nearly so many as in Galveston. One thing, though very amusing, are the very friendly lizards, but they say they are perfectly harmless, and people do not think anything of seeing them in the houses here. I have one here with me now.

Part of Manila has a high wall around it like they used to build around cities. There are really three cities—this walled city, the residence section on one side, and a business and Chinese on the other. Newton's office is in one corner of the

walled city, but it is high. He says they have a line breeze. They say Manila will never be a modern city because it is mostly Filipino, and they build their new buildings in this old rambling, barn-like style. A few Americans have built a small section modern. Our little five-room house is one of these modern houses, which are very scarce here. But the price is 70 pesos or \$35 a month.

I shall get me a good boy to help me clean and do my marketing. They charge while people much more for things than they do the natives. I couldn't understand their prices or anything. Most of these servant boys understand English and are bright and efficient. The women are never hired for servants.

Did I write you about the Floyds, here, who are from Paint Lick? Newton hunted them up soon after coming here and they have been so nice to us. Mr. Floyd has been here about fifteen years, long before they married. They have one little girl, and she is as pretty as a picture.

These people do so many things just opposite to us. We go to the left side of the street to get on cars and they pass each other on the left, instead of the right side.

All the "carriages" or carriages go to the left and don't you know the women wear their aprons in the back, instead of the front. Isn't that funny? I wish you could see the native women's costume. They wear a stiff, big skirt, usually of some bright red color with a long train. This train they put up and tuck in their belt to keep it from dragging in the dirt. Then their waists are of a very thin material, and usually gaudy in color. The men wear white suits, which the natives make, and furnish material for about \$3.50. But the working men haven't much of anything on—a little thin underwear like pajamas. They are a small race, but the men are strong in their shoulders. They put a pole across their shoulders with heavy loads hanging from each end and go trudging along with it.

There is no Baptist church in Manila, however we understand that there is a Union Church, also a Methodist and a Presbyterian church.

I don't think I told you we had no Monday, April 19th, at all. That was the date we reached the Inter-

What is Tuberculosis?

TUBERCULOSIS or consumption, known also as "phtisis," is a treacherous disease caused by the growth in the body of millions of little rod-shaped germs called "tubercle bacilli," because as they multiply they produce small lumps or "tubercles." The germs are really tiny plant-like parasites, so small that they must be magnified hundreds of times under a powerful microscope before one can see them at all.

Being a parasite, the germ of tuberculosis, like the mistletoe or fungus growth, must live by taking life from something else, and on this account it lives in the body of human beings or animals better than anywhere else, in the eye, the skin, the knee or the spine, and most frequently in the lungs, and the other organs of breathing.

Outside of the body, the germs of tuberculosis may be easily killed, if they are exposed to direct sunlight for a few hours. Moist heat at 145 degree F., boiling water, or strong alkaline soaps, washing soda and similar household cleansing solutions will also kill them. If undisturbed, the germs of tuberculosis may live outside of the body in warm, moist, dark places, such as corners of rooms and hallways, for months or even years.

Because of the careless habits of people who have consumption and others, the germs of the disease are everywhere. Every time a person who has the bacilli in his sputum spits on the floor, sidewalk or in any other exposed place, the germs by the billions may become dry, and when stirred up by a broom or current of air may be inhaled by the chance passer. A speck of dust, such as one sees in the sunlight, may be the resting place of hundreds of these tiny germs. On this account nearly everybody at some time or other breathes in the living germs of tuberculosis.

Why then doesn't everyone die of tuberculosis? Because the germs of tuberculosis in the body cannot grow, unless they find certain tissues that are weak, flabby, or, as it is better called, "non-resistant." Everyone has a certain normal resistance to tuberculosis. If this resistance is lowered for any reason, the germs, which are almost always present in the body, will quickly find some tissue on which they can grow, and thus the disease is started. It takes more than the presence of the germ in the body to cause tuberculosis. It needs also a lowered vitality that will give the germ a chance to grow. It is like the seed and the soil. The scaly parasite that ruins a rosebush frequently comes from a poorly nourished soil. The tubercle bacillus is the seed; the body is the soil. If the soil is allowed to lose its normal and natural fertility, the seed will produce disease. If the soil is kept up to its full strength, this parasite seed cannot grow, and no tuberculosis will develop.

Once the germs begin to grow in the body, they produce injury to it in two ways:

(1) They destroy tissues. The destruction in the lung, for example, may amount to a very small spot, or it may be a large cavity, and not infrequently an entire lung. The sooner the disease is discovered, the smaller will be the amount of tissue destroyed, as a general rule.

(2) The growing germ, while it destroys the body tissues upon which it lives, also produces certain poisons or toxins, which, in turn, cause most of the symptoms of the disease. Thus, while the germs may be active in the lungs, the poison which they throw off goes through the entire system.

The commonest early symptoms of consumption are:

(1) Persistent cough or cold lasting a month or longer; (2) Loss of weight and appetite; (3) Run down feeling; (4) Afternoon temperature; (5) Night sweats; and (6) Spitting of blood or streaks of blood in sputum.

The presence of any of these symptoms should lead one to consult a physician at once. Tuberculosis can be cured if it is discovered in time. It costs little to be examined and cured. It is very expensive to delay and die.

[NOTE—This is the First of a Series of Five Articles Prepared by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York City.]

—O—

national Date Line and skipped from Monday, 19th, to Tuesday midnight. It is now 8:30 a. m.,—fourteen hours earlier. The sun gets to us fourteen hours before it gets to you.

I can imagine how the daffodils look in that pretty yard. And now I expect the lilacs and lily of the valley are in bloom. This isn't such a land of flowers as in Honolulu, but we see a good many here. The bamboo trees are lovely. They grow in clumps. Dozens of the tall bamboo rods growing close together with bunchy green foliage. I have seen many of these rods as large as a man's arm, many larger. Some of the houses are made from them, the fences and most of the furniture.

It is almost twelve now and we must mail our letter this afternoon for the "Sherman" leaves Saturday. I do think of you and love you all through the days and feel the Lord will care for us during our separation.

With a big ocean full of love,
Rachet.

NOT AS MUCH INSANITY ON FARMS AS IN CITIES

The following is an interesting little editorial taken from the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"A few years ago someone made the statement that insanity was more prevalent in rural communities than in the cities and towns. Everybody has believed it and tried to account for it.

"It was loneliness."
"It was the hard work imposed by the farm on the farmer's wife."
"It was a dozen things."

"And now we discover that it was a lie."
"The News Letter of the Ohio State University calls attention to the fact that according to the census of 1910 the number of persons admitted to institutions for the insane out of each 100,000 of farm people is 44, and for the cities and towns 86, and adds: 'It is, therefore, now the farmer's turn to ask the urbanites, "Who's loony now?"'

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Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

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FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or service of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for Foundation and Vocational students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 15, 1915. . .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 wks., due Nov. 3, 1915. .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 5, 1916 . . .	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board, 6 wks., Feb. 16, 1916 . .	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each. . .	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so. It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens Sept. 15th. Get ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE are authorized to announce R. L. MOORE of Marion, Ky., as a candidate for office of Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican party, at the August primary. Ad-4

JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, June 28.—Marriage licenses issued since our last report: R. L. Leadford, age 46, and Miss Lizzie Mead, age 39, both of Egypt, Jackson County; J. W. Hodge, age 59, Annville, and Miss Icy Allen, age 51, Atlanta; J. M. Phillips, age 37, Goochland and Miss Mary C. Slagle, age 17, Double Lick; W. C. Lakes, age 24, and Miss Mary A. Fowler, age 24, both of Wind Cave.—There was quite a crowd in town Tuesday to see the mighty Haag's show, which was very good.—The U. S. Marshal cut up a still close to town, Friday, but failed to get any one.—Mrs. Dave Carr and family were visiting her father and mother in town over Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Messler are visiting at Maryville, Tenn., this week.—Miss Grace Engle taught Sunday School at Smith school house, Sunday, for Mrs. Messler.

Tyner

Tyner, June 25.—Farmers are about through harvesting their wheat.—Jeff Gay had four nice yearling steers killed early Sunday morning by lightning.—Mr. and Mrs. George Moore and granddaughter, Rosy Nell, have been visiting the last ten days in E. Bernstadt.—Miss Nellie and Ethel Jones of Viva have been visiting Pearl and Luna Moore this week. They will return home Saturday.—Lucian Gipson has been sick, but is slowly improving.—J. T. Moore moved his grist mill this week on the hill near his home.—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Palmer and family of Winchester are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bullock.—W. R. Reynolds, County agent, will be in Owsley County next week.—William Creech is out buying sheep, for which he is paying a fancy price.

Doublelick

Doublelick, June 26.—The crops in this vicinity are looking fine.—Perry McCollum and Wiley Hurley made a business trip to McKee, Monday.—Judge Lewis and other candidates spoke at our school-house, Tuesday. Quite a large crowd was present.—Mrs. Letha Martin visited her grandmother, Mrs. Sallie Martin, Tuesday.—Miss Maggie McCollum spent the latter part of last week with her sister, Mrs. Sara Hurley.—George Gatliff made a business trip to Wildie, Saturday.—Mrs. Ellen Strunk and children visited her sister, Mrs. Florence Anglin, last week.

Hugh

Hugh, June 28.—Rev. Childress filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Several from Kerby Knob attended preaching services here, Sunday.—Earl Kimberlain of Dreyfus attended church here, Sunday, and took dinner with his grand-parents.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis VanWinkle and family of Clear Creek visited Charlie Jackson Saturday night and Sunday and attended church.—Miss Farrie Settle is staying with her grand-parents at this place.—There will be baptizing here the 4th Sunday in July, 10 o'clock in the morning.—Mrs. Susie Click of Bloomington, Ill., visited her sister, Mrs. Mary Hale, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kimberlain of Dreyfus were visiting here last week.—Elbridge Rose visited his sister here Saturday night.

Bond

Bond, June 26.—The following: Messrs. W. J. Howard, G. I. Rader, and A. T. W. Manning spoke at this place Saturday night, June 19, in behalf of the candidates: Mr. Howard for state senator; Mr. Rader and Mr. Manning for Commonwealth's Attorney of this district. Several of the people were present to hear them.—Moses Edwards has moved to the Hillard place in the east end of Bond. W. D. York moved to the place vacated by Mr. Edwards.—Delbert York has returned home from Montana, where he has been for some time.—D. R. Allen has traded his farm near this place to William Wolfe's farm on Moores Creek. Mr. Wolfe's farm is a part of the Silas Godsey farm.—School at this place will begin July 12.—Mrs. Tillie York will teach the Indian Creek school near the mouth of Whooten Creek.—John York, Jr., of this place was recently married to Miss Mary Wooten of Wild Dog. We wish them much joy.—There was a singing at George Davis', Saturday night, June 12. Also preaching by Rev. James Brewer of Corbin.

OWSLEY COUNTY Salphur Springs

Salphur Springs, June 25.—Several took the County Examination at Booneville, Friday and Saturday.—Circuit Court begins at Booneville next Monday.—Rev. Walter Bailey will preach at Lerose, Sunday.—Several from here attended church at Long Shoal last Sunday.—Sunday School is progressing nicely at this place with a large attendance.—The Rev. Kirk will preach at the M. E. Church next Saturday night and Sunday. All come out.—The farmers in this vicinity are all behind with their crop on account of so much rain.—Rev. Robert Taylor will preach at Lynons Creek Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Cora Taylor returned from Winchester, recently.—Vincent Harris left last week for Madison.

Green Hall

Green Hall, June 25.—J. D. Pierson and family of Norman, Okla., reached Owsley County relatives, safely, Monday afternoon, after many trying experiences over the mountain roads. Mr. Pierson left his wife in the hospital at Louisville, as she had not fully recovered from the injury done her, from the upset of the machine, at Willow View, Indiana.—Three automobiles have passed through Green Hall the past week and everybody is glad to see them.—One little boy remarked to his mother "that we were soon going to have a 'Dixie Highway' through here."—Mrs. Price Eager and daughter of Beattyville have been visiting Mrs. Eager's father the past week.

Scoville

Scoville, June 28.—The name of our post-office has been changed from Posey to Scoville.—Miss Elsie Wilson of this place and Emory Maupin of Ohio were united in marriage, June 22, 1915, at the bride's home. They then departed for Ohio.—Miss Elizabeth Scoville is visiting her canning club girls in this vicinity and gave a fireless cooker demonstration at the Graded School House, Friday night.—Rev. Kirk filled his appointment at Clifty Church, Saturday night and preached on the lawn of Sanford Rowland, Sunday. A bountiful dinner was served on the ground.—The schools in this County will begin July 5th.—The machinery for the cannery here has been installed and will be ready for operation by the time berries and fruit are ripe.—Mrs. Ida Rowland of Sturgeon was visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rowland, Saturday night and Sunday.—There were twenty applicants in the recent teachers examination at Booneville.

MADISON COUNTY Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, June 21.—Emmons Hazlewood was called home to see his sister, Edna, who has typhoid fever.—Nathan Coyle was kicked very badly by a horse, bursting his chin and dislocating his jaws, and otherwise injuring his face.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Rowlett a boy, June 20th.—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Anderson are making an extended visit with their daughter, Margaret, who lives in Tennessee.—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore have purchased an automobile.—E. T. Ogg is on the sick list this week.

Big Hill

Big Hill, June 25.—Mr. Click and President Frost were looking over the Forest last week.—A Masonic picnic was held in front of T. J. McKeehan's store, June 24th. Several speakers were present from Richmond and elsewhere. Also plenty of dinner on the ground. It being fine day and a large crowd was present. All report a nice time.—Meeting was held at M. D. Settle's store last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Annie Wilson has returned home after visiting her relatives at Wal-laceton last week.—Miss Lucy Hayes will begin school at Mallory Springs, July 5th. Miss Hayes has taught there two years before.

ESTILL COUNTY Iron Mound

Iron Mound, June 20.—W. T. Peel of Nicholasville preached the greater part of last week at the Bend school-house with a large attendance.—The Rev. J. W. Anderson of Lee County filled his regular appointment at Liberty, Saturday and Sunday.—Willie and Wilbur Moores and Samuel Sparks spent Sunday visiting friends near Betzel. All report a nice time.—Several from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Joe Herryman at Log Lick, today.—Miss Kate Skinner has returned

from Winchester, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.—Miss Ida Mae Stephens of Irvine is visiting her cousin, Mildred Williams, this week.—Dr. Mimms and Dr. A. Shirley spent two days at Iron Mound examining the people for hook-worm.

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, June 25.—Most of the farmers here have cut their wheat and are laying by their corn.—A Sunday School has been organized at the Bicknell School House. It meets every Sunday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The Smith girls of Richmond have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. Mallie, for the last two weeks.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Wildie

Wildie, June 28.—The contest between the Livingston and Wildie Christian Sunday Schools closed yesterday, Wildie winning by 840 points.—Wildie held an all-day service. The morning program: Sunday School at 10:00, an attendance of 700, with an offering of \$5.62, we were able to report to the Weekly Bulletin.—Brother Miller, from Berea, who is a very forceful speaker, delivered our morning address, talking of the work of our missionaries.—Our people were given a clearer insight into the great work that the Master has given us to do, and they have resolved to have a part in sending the Gospel across the sea. We feel proud of the fact that we were able to take care of the visitors, estimated at 1,000. While full baskets were the order of the day and everybody was given plenty to eat, we were not able to house the people. We feel the need of a larger house to accommodate our growing Sunday School. In the afternoon the children of the Sunday School presented the play "Cherry Blossoms." We can not praise too highly the work of Miss Belle Jones in training the children in the work. Mrs. J. M. Brannaman had charge of the music for the day. We want to say in behalf of our boys and girls that we are willing to trust them when it takes hard work. An appeal was made for an offering for the work in Japan. The people responded very liberally. While the offering was not so much as expected, our apportionment to the Foreign Society was secured and has gone forward.—This is only additional evidence that the people of Eastern Kentucky are progressive and always ready to push forward every movement that will make their homes happier, their lives brighter.

There is flour of many different brands,
So do not get confused;

Ask for

Potts' Gold Dust Flour

For once tried, always used

Look to Wildie for greater things in the future.

BREATHITT COUNTY Lambrie

Lambrie, June 25.—J. C. Back died at his home at Jackson last Saturday, with consumption. Mr. Back was one of the best attorneys in the State.—Mrs. Katty Clemons died at the home of Brice Fugate of Portsmouth, Friday.—Jackson Hammond has bought a new mowing machine and hay rake.—The Sunday School is progressing nicely at this place under the management of Miss Lucien Hartman and Anna Halburn.—A. D. Carpenter is at Jackson on business this week.—John Stacy of Jackson was here on business this week.—Mrs. S. B. Fugate has been sick for some time, but is some better now.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT ISLAND CITY, JULY 3, 1915.

Speakers.

John D. Chadwell; Emma McCollum; F. G. Peters; Eva Chadwell; Edward Cook; Martha Chadwell; Isaac Bowles; Lucy Becknell; Roscoe Brewer; Grace Wilson; Herbert Brewer; Pearl Mantz; Grant Frye; Minnie Lane; P. M. Frye; Emma Peters; O. L. Morris and Flora Peters.

We are planning on the biggest time ever given at this place. Come and we will have something for you.

John D. Chadwell,
Chairman.

There Is No Question
but that indigestion and the distressed
feeling which always goes with it can
be promptly relieved by taking a
Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet
before and after each meal. 25c a box.
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

Berea Canning Outfit No. 5

It can be used on coal stove, oil stove or out of doors

1st. As a canner it cans 12 quart jars, 8 half gallon jars, 20 three pound cans, or 30 two pound cans. We furnish with the canner a boiler, tray, and lid, all made out of galvanized, hammered, open hearth steel. We also furnish booklet of instruction. This book is edited by Mrs. Harry Morgan, the highest authority on canning in glass jars.

Instructions for tin cans are written by Professor Fletcher who suprised the canning world with our canning outfit last year.

2nd. As a steamer it can be used to steam cake, bread, hams and fous. It makes an old rooster as tender as a spring chicken. For steaming black cake or Boston brown bread, it has no equal. It will do all a \$10.00 sterilizer will do.

The government approves our canner. Miss Rebecca Oglesby, our county demonstrator, says, "It is the best and cheapest canner on the market today." She wants all her club girls to own one. Government Demonstrator, Spence will never get through talking about our canner. He is for it. He wants one of our canners in each home in his district.

Berry season is right here. Get that canner now. Understand our canner is a regular \$5.00 canner. To introduce it we made the price \$3.00 for a limited time.

We guarantee that you, with our canner can can corn, Beans or any vegetable as good or better than you can buy these things in the store or your money back.

Just follow instructins given with each canner.

For \$3.30 we will send you one of our No. 5 Berea Canners by parcel post anywhere within 150 miles of Berea. For \$3.40 we ship C. O. D. If preferred sent C. O. D., send \$1.00 with order.

Sell six of our No. 5 Canners and we will send you one free.

Agents wanted in every county.

We make any size from home to factory canner. Write for prices on larger sizes. Price on galvanized steel has nearly doubled within the last 60 days. Buy at once before price goes up.

BEREA SCHOOL OF ROOFING

Phone 7 or 181-2

Henry Langfollner, Mgr.

Berea, Kentucky

SUBSEA ISSUE IN FRYE CASE

(Continued from page 1.)

correspondence also is coming to have a bearing on the issues involved in the submarine question.

The stand of the United States in this case rests wholly upon the provisions of the treaty of 1828, which, as Germany herself admitted in the first exchange of notes on the subject, rendered her liable to pay an indemnity for the destruction of the Frye, Germany having been the first to evoke this treaty as still in force and applying to this issue, the state department is endeavoring to hold her to the ground she has taken. The issue is thus summed up by Secretary Lansing in his latest note:

"The real question between the two governments is what reparation must be made for a breach of treaty obligations, and that is not a question which falls within the jurisdiction of a prize court."

It is said that the United States government "cannot recognize the propriety of submitting the issue to a German prize court for settlement." "The issue thus presented," says the Lansing note, "arises on a disputed interpretation of treaty provisions, the settlement of which required direct diplomatic discussion between the two governments, and cannot properly be based upon the decision of the German prize court, which is in no way conclusive or binding on the government of the United States."

Secretary Lansing also dissects most vigorously from claims put forward by Germany in the note to which his communication is a reply, to the effect that the treaty of 1828 gives either party the right to destroy a vessel belonging to the other party when carrying contraband, if it is not practicable to stop the contraband in any other way. This is the contention which has been regarded here as bearing upon Germany's submarine operations. It is believed here that the German government is seeking to have the prize court review the provisions of the treaty of 1828 in the hope of getting a court decision which will strengthen her position in regard to the destruction by submarines of neutral contraband carrying ships. Replying to this contention Mr. Lansing says:

"The government of the United States cannot concur in this conclusion. On the contrary it holds that these treaty provisions do not authorize the destruction of a neutral vessel in any circumstances. By its express terms the treaty prohibits even the detention of a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the master of the vessel is willing to surrender the contraband."

Slides in Culbra Cut.

Panama, June 29.—A slide in the Culbra Cut has lessened the depth

of the ... to make impossible the passage of the steamship Kroonland, which left San Francisco on June 16, for New York. Ships drawing 23 feet are now able to pass, and it is expected that the channel will be cleared in two days.

UNCLE SAM SHOWN ON THE ZONE.



This photograph shows a unique figure of Uncle Sam on the Zone, the great amusement section at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco.

KENTUCKY POLITICAL NEWS

(Continued from page five)

County over Mr. McDermit by over 5,000.

Judge Edwards is a giant physically, being several inches over six feet tall, is a forceful public speaker, a man always with the courage of his convictions, and loyal to his sense of duty in both private and public life.

McCHESNEY IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Middlesboro, Ky., June 26, 1915, (Special Correspondence).—H. V. McChesney, statewide prohibition candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, has been speaking in the mountain counties this week. At Middlesboro there were present forty white men, ten ladies, and three negroes. At London, Williamsburg and Corbin, Republicans and Democrats in about equal numbers, and a few ladies, heard him attentively. Republicans generally, who are taking any interest in state politics, think well of Mr. McChesney as a Democratic candidate. (Adv.)